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PART II-A

Notifications relating to Minor Administrations

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, HIMACHAL PRADESH.

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla-4, the 13th February 1950.

No. G-4-41/49(ii).—Under the provisions of section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Shri Surat Ram Tehsildar Rampur, Mahasu District is hereby vested with the powers of a Magistrate 1st Class to be exercised within the limits of Mahasu District of Himachal Pradesh with effect from the forenoon of the 5th February, 1950.

No. M-61-18/49.—Dr. Rabindra Nath, M.B.B.S., Civil Assistant Surgeon, Class I, is transferred from V.D. Main Clinic, Himachal Pradesh, Simla, to Civil District Hospital, Sirmur Nahan, with effect from 17th January, 1950 F.N.

E. P. MOON,
Chief Commissioner,
Himachal Pradesh.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, BILASPUR (SIMLA HILLS)

ORDERS

Bilaspur, the 1st February 1950

Bilaspur Food Grain (Movement Control) Order 1950.

No. 3.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act of 1946 (Act No. XXIV of 1946) as delegated under Government of India notification No. CG-604(31)/49, dated the 5th November, 1949 and with the prior concurrence of the Government of India in the Ministry of Food, and in supersession of all orders in force in this Province, the Chief Commissioner Bilaspur is pleased to make the following order :—

1. (a) This Order may be called the Food Grain (Movement Control) Order 1950.
(b) It extends to the whole of Bilaspur Province.
(c) It shall come into force at once.
2. In this Order unless there is any thing repugnant in the subject or context :—
(a) "Export" means the taking out of Bilaspur Province to any other Province or State in the Indian Union.

(b) "Import" means the bringing in Bilaspur Province from any other Province or State in the Indian Union.

(c) "Civil Supplies Officer" means the officer appointed by the Chief Commissioner Bilaspur Province to administer this order and includes any person authorised by the Officer to exercise all or any of the powers conferred on the Civil Supplies Officer by this Order ;

(d) "Food Grains" means any of the food grains specified in the schedule to this Order, and includes any products of these food grains.

3. (1) No person shall export or import any food grains except under and in accordance with a permit issued in that behalf by the Civil Supplies Officer provided that nothing in this section shall apply to the export or import of food grains.—

(a) Not exceeding sixteen seers in weight by a bonafide traveller as part of his personal luggage :

(b) Under and in accordance with military credit notes ;

(c) Under and in accordance with a permit duly issued before by the Civil Supplies Officer, Bilaspur Province, or any officer authorised by him.

Provided further that the Civil Supplies Officer may by general or special order exempt from the provisions of this clause the export of any food grains to such extent, in such manner and for such period as may be specified in the Order.

(2) If it appears to the Civil Supplies Officer that a permit issued by him or any officer authorised by him is not likely to be utilized or that there are sufficient reasons requiring its cancellation, he may cancel the permit and on such cancellation the holder of the permit shall forthwith return it to the authority issuing it.

4. The District Magistrate or the Civil Supplies Officer or any person authorised by him in this behalf shall have the power to enter upon and search premises, vehicles or any other means of conveyance and to seize any articles in respect of which there is reason to believe that a contravention of this Order has been made, is being made or is about to be committed.

5. Applications for permits to export or import foodgrains shall be made in writing to the Civil Supplies Officer or to any officer authorised by him and shall contain full and true particulars of the following :—

- (i) Name of Consignor :
- (ii) Name of Consignee ;
- (iii) Quantity and nature of consignment ;

(iv) Place of despatch, Railway Station, if any and place of destination (with full particulars) ;
 (v) Price at which the foodgrains included in the consignment have been sold or bought.

6. When a permit is granted for the movement, by road or river, of foodgrains, the permit holder shall—

(a) Return it to the Civil Supplies Officer after the movement to which it pertains has taken place with the fact recorded on it or,
 (b) In case the movement does not take place, return it to the Civil Supplies Officer after the date of the validity of the permit has expired :

Provided that if the Civil Supplies Officer so orders the permit holder shall return the permits in such manner and to such officer as the Civil Supplies Officer's order specifies.

7. If any person contravenes the provisions of this Order, then without prejudice to any other punishment to which he may be liable, any court trying the offence shall order that the stock of quantity of foodgrains, together with the packages and coverings thereof, in respect of which the court is satisfied that the offence has been committed shall be forfeited to the Union unless for reasons to be recorded in writing the court is of opinion that direction should not be made in respect of whole or as the case may be, a part of the foodgrain.

Schedule C.

(See clause 2 (c)).

Wheat.

Rice.

Gram.

Barley.

Maize.

Paddy.

PERMIT.

P. No.

Permit to Export or Import.

During

PRODUCTS

Quantity

Quality

Consignor

Address

Place of despatch

Consignee

Address

Place of destination

Price per maund

Dated

Civil Supplies Officer,
Bilaspur Province.

The Bilaspur Foodgrains Procurement and Price Fixation Order, 1950.

No. 4.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act of 1946 (Act No. XXIV of 1946) as delegated under Government of India notification No. CG 604(31)49, dated the 5th November, 1949 and with the prior concurrence of the Government of India in the Ministry of Food, and in supersession of all orders in force in this Province, the Chief Commissioner Bilaspur is pleased to make the following order :—

1. (i) This Order may be called the Bilaspur Foodgrains Procurement and Price Control Order 1950.

(ii) It extends to the whole of Bilaspur Province.

(iii) It shall come into force at once.

2. In this Order unless there is any thing repugnant in the subject or context :—

(a) "Foodgrains" means the foodgrains as specified in schedule to this Order and includes any products of these foodgrains.

(b) "Price" means price of any foodgrains as fixed by the Chief Commissioner or any officer authorised by him.

(c) "Vehicle" means any conveyance carriage or animal used for the purposes of transport of foodgrains.

3. The Chief Commissioner so far as it appears to him to be necessary and expedient for maintaining or increasing supplies of any foodgrains or for securing their availability at fair prices may make an order :—

(a) for controlling the prices at which any foodgrains may be bought or sold ;

(b) for regulating by licenses permits or otherwise the acquisition and procurement of any foodgrains ;

(c) for prohibiting the withholding from sale of any foodgrain ;

(d) for requiring any person holding stock of any foodgrain to sell the whole or a specified part of the stock at such prices and to such person or class of persons or in such circumstances as may be specified in the Order ;

(e) for collecting any information or statistics with a view to regulating or prohibiting any of the aforesaid matters ;

(f) for requiring persons engaged in the production, supply or distribution of or trade in any foodgrain to maintain, produce such books accounts and records relating to their business and to furnish such information relating thereto as may be specified in the Order ;

(g) for any incidental and supplementary matters including the entering and search of premises and vehicles ; and seizure by an authorised person of any articles in respect of which a contravention of the order has been, is being or is about to be committed.

4. The Chief Commissioner may by order direct that the power under clause 3 may be exercisable also by such officer or authority subordinate to him.

5. If any person contravenes any order issued by the Chief Commissioner or person authorised by him, then without prejudice to any other punishment to which he may be liable, any court trying the offence shall order that the stock of quantity of foodgrains together with the package thereof in respect of which the court is satisfied that the offence has been committed shall be forfeited to the Union unless, for reasons to be recorded in writing the court is of opinion that direction should not be made in respect of whole or as the case may be a part of the foodgrain.

Schedule

Wheat.
Rice.
Gram.
Maize.
Paddy.

Bilaspur Foodgrains Control Order, 1950

No. 5.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act of 1946 (Act No. XXIV of 1946) as delegated under Government of India notification No. CG 604(31)49, dated the 5th November, 1949 and with the prior concurrence of the Government of India in the Ministry of Food, and in supersession of all orders in force in this Province, the Chief Commissioner Bilaspur is pleased to make the following order :—

1. (i) This Order may be called the Bilaspur Foodgrains Control Order, 1950.
(ii) It extends to the whole of Bilaspur Province.
(iii) It shall come into force with immediate effect.
2. In this Order unless there is any thing repugnant in the subject or context :—
 - (a) "Foodgrains" means the foodgrains specified in the schedule to this Order; and includes any products of these foodgrains.
 - (b) "District Magistrate" means the District Magistrate of Bilaspur and includes any person authorised by him for all or any of the purposes of this Order; Provided that the District Magistrate shall not authorise any person to exercise the powers conferred on him under clause 9.
 - (c) "Civil Supplies Officer" means the Civil Supplies Officer Bilaspur Province or any other officer authorised by him for all or any of the purposes of this Order.
 - (d) "Form" means a form as set forth in the Schedule to this Order.
 - (e) "Licensing Authority" means the District Magistrate or the Civil Supplies Officer or any other officer authorised by the Chief Commissioner Bilaspur Province in this behalf.
 - (f) "Purchase in wholesale quantities" means purchase in quantities exceeding ten maunds of any one foodgrain in any one transaction and includes purchase by any person on behalf of another as a commission agent or arhtia.
 - (g) "Sale in wholesale quantities" means sale in quantities exceeding ten maunds of any one foodgrain in any one transaction and includes sale by any person on behalf of another as a commission agent or arhtia.
 - (h) "Storage for sale in wholesale quantities" means storage in quantities exceeding 20 maunds for purposes of sale, whether wholesale or retail, and includes storage by any person on behalf of another as a commission agent or an arhtia and storage by an employer for the purpose of supplying on payment or otherwise food or foodstuffs to any of his employees.
 - (i) "Undertaking" means an undertaking by way of any trade or business.
3. In this order any power exercisable by the District Magistrate or the Civil Supplies Officer shall also be exercisable by the Bilaspur Government.

4. (1) No person shall engage in any undertaking which involves the purchase, sale or storage for sale, in wholesale quantities of any foodgrains except under and in accordance with a license issued in that behalf by the District Magistrate or the Civil Supplies Officer.

Provided that the licensing authority or any officer authorised by such authority or by the Bilaspur Government in this behalf, may by a special or general order and subject to such conditions as may be specified in the order exempt a person or class of persons or any specified area from the operation of this clause.

(2) For the purposes of this clause any person who stores any foodgrains in quantities exceeding 20 maunds, may unless the contrary is proved be deemed to engage in an undertaking which involves the purchase, sale or storage for sale in wholesale quantities of any foodgrains.

(3) A person who stores any foodgrains in wholesale quantities on behalf of another shall, notwithstanding that such agricultural tenant of such a producer, be deemed to engage in an undertaking of the kind specified in sub-clause (i).

5. Applications for licenses under this Order shall be made in form 'B' to the District Magistrate or the Civil Supplies Officer.

6. Licensees issued under this Order shall be in form 'A' and shall specify the foodgrain or foodgrains in which the licensee may deal.

7. (1) No person being the holder of a license issued or deemed to be issued under this order, shall contravene any of the conditions thereof and if any such person contravenes or attempts to contravene or is believed to have contravened any of the said conditions then without prejudice to any other action that may be taken against him, his license may be cancelled or suspended by order in writing of the District Magistrate or the Civil Supplies Officer.

(2) Notwithstanding any thing contained in sub-clause (1) the Bilaspur Government may without giving any previous notice or assigning any reasons suspend or cancel a license issued or deemed to be issued under this Order.

8. The Licensing Authority (The District Magistrate or Civil Supplies Officer) or any person authorised by such authority or the Bilaspur Government in this behalf may, enter upon, inspect and search any premises and seize any foodgrains in respect of which he has reasons to believe that a contravention of the provision of this Order has taken place or is likely to take place.

9. (a) The District Magistrate or the Civil Supplies Officer may by general or special order in writing require a person or class of persons to whom a license has or licenses have been issued or is or are to issue to deposit security with him. Such order shall specify the amount of the security, the form in which it is to be deposited and the date by which it is to be deposited.

(b) If an order has been issued under the provisions of sub-clause (a) any person affected by it shall deposit the security of correct amount in the form and by the date specified in the order, and/or if the security is not deposited then without prejudice to any other action which may be taken against him, his license may be cancelled or withheld or suspended by order in writing of the District Magistrate or the Civil Supplies Officer.

(c) If a Licensee who has deposited security under the provisions of this clause contravenes or attempts to contravene any provision of this order or any condition of his license or is believed to have contravened any such provision or condition, then, without prejudice to any other action which may be taken against him the District Magistrate or the Civil Sup-

Officer may direct, by order in writing, that his security shall be confiscated in whole or in part.

10. A court trying any contravention of this order, may without prejudice to any other sentence which it may pass, direct that any stocks of foodgrains together with packages and any coverings thereof in respect of which it is satisfied that such contravention has occurred shall be forfeited to the Union unless for reasons to be recorded in writing the court is of opinion that the direction should not be made in respect of the whole or as the case may be, a part of the foodgrain.

11. The Bilaspur Government may in respect of any area, from time to time by a notification in the Official Gazette, add to, vary or amend the entries in schedule I to this Order.

12. (a) In the event of a loss of a license issued or deemed to be issued under this Order an immediate report shall be made to the authority which issued it.

(b) A duplicate or, as the case may be, a fresh license may be issued by the authority to whom a report is made under sub-clause (a) on a payment of the fee of Rs. 2.

13. Any person authorised by the District Magistrate or the Civil Supplies Officer in this behalf may enter premises in which he has reason to believe that the purchase, sale, storage for sale in wholesale quantities of any foodgrain is taking place contrary to the provisions of this order, and may inspect any account books found therein.

14. Any person authorised by the District Magistrate or the Civil Supplies Officer in this behalf may enter upon and inspect the premises and may also inspect the account books and stocks kept in any shop, godown or other place used or believed to be used, by a person to whom a license has been issued under the provision of clause 4(1) for the purchase, sale or storage for sale of foodgrains in wholesale quantities.

15. A person whose license has been cancelled or suspended under this order may be permitted by the authority cancelling or suspending the license to dispose off his stocks of foodgrains within such time, in such manner and at such price as may be prescribed by such authority.

16. When a license is suspended under any of the provisions of this Order, the order of suspension shall state the period thereof, and, may also state the conditions under which the suspension will be removed.

17. An appeal shall lie to the Chief Commissioner from an order cancelling a license or suspending it for a period of more than three months or confiscating a security, a security under clause 9(c). Provided it is instituted within 30 days of the date of the order. The decision of the Chief Commissioner shall be final.

18. Except in such areas as the Bilaspur Government may from time to time notify in the official Gazette, nothing in this order shall apply to the sale or storage for sale by any person of any foodgrain produced by himself or by a tenant cultivating his land.

Schedule I.

1. Wheat.
2. Paddy.
3. Rice.
4. Maize.
5. Gram.

Schedule II.

Form 'A'.

No.

The Bilaspur Foodgrains Control Order, 1949,
License for the purchase sale, or storage for sale, in
wholesale quantities of foodgrains.

(Free of all fee).

Subject to the provision of the Bilaspur foodgrains Control Order, 1949 and to the terms and conditions of this license _____ is/are hereby authorised to purchase, sell or store for sale in wholesale quantities all or any of the undermentioned foodgrains :—

2. The licensee may carry on the aforesaid business in the whole of the Bilaspur State.

3. (i) Unless otherwise specially exempted by the District Magistrate or by the Civil Supplies Officer the Licensee shall maintain a register of daily accounts of stocks in his possession for each of the foodgrains mentioned at paragraph 1 showing correctly :—

- (a) the opening stock at the beginning of each day ;
- (b) the quantities received on each day ;
- (c) the quantities delivered or otherwise removed on each day ; and
- (d) the closing stock at the end of each day ;

(ii) The licensee shall complete his accounts for each day on the day to which they relate, unless prevented by reasonable excuse the burden of proving which shall be upon him.

4. The licensee shall in respect of each of the foodgrains mentioned at paragraph I submit to the Civil Supply Officer, so as to reach him not later than the fifteenth day of each month, a true return in form 'C' of the Second Schedule to the Bilaspur foodgrains control Order, 1950, of stocks, receipts and deliveries of foodgrains during the preceding month.

5. The licensee shall not in any one transaction sell any of the foodgrains mentioned at paragraph I, in quantities exceeding ten maunds to any person who does not hold a license under the Bilaspur foodgrains control Order, 1950 or who is not otherwise authorised to purchase the foodgrains in wholesale quantities.

6. (a) The licensee shall unless specially exempted by the Bilaspur Government in this behalf issue to every customer, if the amount of the purchase is Rs. 10 or more, in all cases, and if the amount of the purchase is less than Rs. 10 when so requested by the customer, a correct receipt or invoice.

(b) The receipt or invoice required under item 6(a) shall state the licensee's name, address and license number, the date of transaction, the quantity sold, the price per maund and total amount charged and the licensee shall keep a duplicate of the same for a period of twelve months from the date of the issue thereof to be available for inspection on demand by the District Magistrate or by any officer authorised by him.

(c) In the case of transaction involving a sale of more than 10 maunds in addition to the particulars required under item 6(b) the receipt or invoice shall also state the name, address and license number (if any) of the customer.

7. The licensee shall give all facilities at all reasonable times to the District Magistrate or Civil Supplies Officer or other Officer acting under his authority for the inspection of his stocks and accounts at any shop, godown or other place used by him for the storage or sale of any of the foodgrains for examination.

8. The licensee shall comply with any directions that may be given to him by the Bilaspur Government or the District Magistrate or by the Civil Supplies Officer or by any other person authorised by him in this behalf, in regard to the purchase, sale or storage for sale of any of the foodgrains mentioned at paragraph 1 and in regard to the language in which the registers or invoices mentioned at paragraph 3, 4 & 6 shall be written or to the authentication or maintenance of the register mentioned at paragraph 8.

ORDERS BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,
AJMER.

NOTIFICATIONS

Ajmer, the 10th February 1950

No. CS/Misc-11(ii)/1291.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of Sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Drugs (Control) Ordinance, 1949 (Ordinance No. XVI of 1949), the Chief Commissioner, State of Ajmer, hereby directs that the following further amendments shall be made in the maximum retail prices specified in column 2 in respect of the drugs specified in column 1 of the schedule appended to his Notification No. CS/Misc-11/5604 dated the 3rd October, 1949 as subsequently amended.

Amendment.

Substitute the following for the existing entries under Martin & Harris Ltd., Bombay, Vitamins Ltd., London, Lederle Laboratories (India) Ltd., Bombay, Ciba Pharma Ltd., Bombay and the Upjohn Company, U.S.A. occurring on pages 31 & 32, 32, 35, 13 & 42 and 13 of the schedule respectively in respect of the drugs mentioned namely:—

Martin and Harris Ltd. Bombay.

E.R. Squibb & Sons, International Corporations, Incorporated, New York, U.S.A.

Schedule page 31:—

Dihydro Streptomycin Hydrochloride.

		Rs. a. p.
vial of 1 gm.	..	6 0 0
vial of 2 gm.	..	11 0 0
vial of 5 gm.	..	25 0 0

Crystalline Penicillin in Sodium G.

100,000 units	..	1 6 0
200,000 units	..	2 4 0
500,000 units	..	4 8 0
1,000,000 units	..	8 12 0

Dispolators Penicillin G. Potassium for inhalation.

Carton of 3 each of		
1,00,000 units	..	13 0 0

Penicillin Potassium G. Chewing Troches.

Box of 24 each		
5,000 units	..	3 8 0
Folic Acid Tablets		
25 X 5 mg.	..	10 0 0
25 X 10 mg.	..	17 12 0

Niacin Tablets.

100 X 25 mg.	..	2 8 0
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Sulfadiazine Tablets.

20 X 7½ gr.	..	4 6 0
100 X 7½ gr.	..	16 8 0
1000 X 7½ gr.	..	155 0 0

Sulfaguanadine Tablets.

20 X 7½ gr.	..	2 12 0
100 X 7½ gr.	..	11 0 0
1000 X 7½ gr.	..	88 0 0

Sulfamorazine Tablets.

100 X 7½ gr.	..	16 8 0
20 X 7½ gr.	..	2 0 0
100 X 7½ gr.	..	8 5 0

1000 X 7½ gr.	..	73 5 6
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Schedule page 32:—

Thiamine Hydrochloride Tablets.		
50 X 5 mg.	..	2 12 0
50 X 10 mg.	..	5 0 0

Vitamins Ltd. London.

Betavol (Aneurine Hydrochloride B1) Tablets.		
vials 10 cc. X 100 mg/cc.	..	7 10 2

Lederle Laboratories (India) Ltd, Bombay.

Folbesyin

Brand of Injectable Vitamine with

Folvite Clidose. 7 14 0

Ciba Pharma Limited.

Schedule page 13:—

Cibazole Bottles of

20 tablets per bottl.	..	2 0 0
100 tablets per bottle	..	8 5 0
250 tablets per bottle	..	18 5 0

Schedule page 42:—

Cibazol Eye Ointment 5 g.	..	1 18 0
Cibazol Ointment 40 gms.	..	3 8 0
Cibazol Dusting Powder 20 g.	..	2 11 0
Cibazol Ampoules 5 X 5cc.	..	5 0 0
Cibazol Ampoules 20 X 5cc.	..	19 3 0
Formo Cibazol 20 tablets	..	5 13 0
Formo Cibazol 200 tablets	..	49 11 0
Nieolinic Acid Tablets 75's.	..	4 13 0

The Upjohn Company U.S.A.

Streptomycin Sulfate 1 gram

Dihydrostreptomycin 1 gram

This notification shall come into force immediately.

By order,

A. N. LAL,

Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
State of Ajmer.

Ajmer, the 13th February 1950

No. 82/49-LSG.—Whereas under this Administration Order No. A/12-62 dated the 28th February 1950 the industrial dispute between the Krishna Mills Ltd., Mahalakshmi Mills Ltd., and Edward Mills Ltd., and their employees as represented by the Textile Labour Union, the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh and the Employees Association, Beawar, was referred to the Industrial Tribunal consisting of a single member namely Mr. T. Ramabhadran, I.C.S., District Judge, Ajmer.

And whereas the services of Mr. T. Ramabhadran, I.C.S. the aforesaid member having no longer been available, Mr. Dwijendra Nath Roy, District Judge, Ajmer was appointed a member of the Industrial Tribunal and he has given the award as shown in the annexure hereto.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 15 read with sub-section (3) of section 19 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Chief Commissioner makes the following order and directs with reference to section 17 of the said Act that the award be published in the Gazette of India, Part II-A.

The award made by the said Tribunal shall bind the mills and their employees aforesaid as specified therein and shall remain in force for a period of one year with effect from 11th March 1949.

ANNEXURE

Before Mr. D. N. Roy, District Judge, Ajmer Merwara Industrial Tribunal.

Reference:—No. A/12-62 of 28th February 1949.

The employees of the Krishna Mills Ltd., the Mahalakshmi Mills Ltd., and the Edward Mills Ltd., Beawar.

Represented by the Textile Labour Union,

Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh

and Employees' Association, Beawar

versus

The owners of the Krishna Mills Ltd.,

Mahalakshmi Mills Ltd.,

and

Edward Mills Ltd., Beawar.

This dispute has been referred under the Industrial Disputes Act (No. XIV of 1947) between the employ

of the three Mills situate at Beawar, namely, the Krishna Mills Ltd., the Mahalakshmi Mills Ltd., and the Edward Mills Ltd., as represented by the Textile Labour Union, the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh and the Employees' Association, Beawar, on the one side and the Proprietors of the three Mills on the other under a Notification No. A/12/62, dated the 28th of February 1949 by the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara. Claims and Written statements were filed before this Tribunal and various issues were settled on the 15th of June 1949 and evidence was recorded but the two preliminary issues, which are as follows, have been argued before me:—

- (1) Whether reference of the dispute to this Industrial Tribunal is illegal and ultra vires ? Can this question be raised by the Mill owners ?
- (2) Whether the notification of reference is defective in that it does not specify the matters in dispute which have to be settled by this Tribunal ? Is the reference improper and was it not legally issued ?

2. Before I proceed to examine the question raised in these two preliminary issues, I shall briefly dwell upon the notifications by which the Industrial Tribunal was created at Ajmer and by which the reference in question was made. Under the provisions of Section 7 of the Industrial Disputes Act (No. XIV of 1947) read with the Government of India Labour Notification No. LR-1(9) of the 1st of July 1947, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara, issued Notification No. A/12/62, dated the 29th of September 1948 by which he was pleased to constitute an Industrial Tribunal with headquarters at Ajmer consisting of a single member, namely,

Mr. T. Ramabhadran, I.C.S., District Judge, Ajmer-Merwara, 'for adjudication of Industrial disputes that may be referred to it under Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act'. By another Notification No. A/12/62, dated the 28th of February 1949, issued by the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, it was directed, as follows:—

"Whereas a dispute exists between the Krishna Mills Ltd., Mahalakshmi Mills Co., Ltd., and Edward Mills Co., Ltd., Beawar, on one side and the employees of these Mills as represented by the Textile Labour Union, Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh and Employees' Association, Beawar, on the other side, and whereas the Conciliation Officer, Ajmer-Merwara, has failed to bring about an amicable settlement of the dispute, and whereas on consideration of the report furnished by the Conciliation Officer under sub-section 4 of Section 12 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (No. XIV of 1947), the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that there is a case for referring the dispute to the Industrial Tribunal, a reference is hereby made to the District Judge, Ajmer-Merwara, in accordance with sub-section 5 of Section 12 of the said Act."

3. Before I come to deal with the report of the Conciliation Officer, I would mention here that at the time of the elevation of Mr. T. Ramabhadran temporarily to the post of the Judicial Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, the reference came up before his successor Mr. Gureharan Das. On the 5th of March 1949, a motion was made before him by counsel for all the parties to the effect that the appointment being personal and not by office, Mr. Ramabhadran alone was entitled to take proceedings and there should be a fresh notification regarding appointment of another independent person in his place, otherwise the proceedings taken by the then District Judge would be null and void. By the same motion, it was also urged that the reference made by the local Government by the notification aforesaid dated the 28th of February 1949 was not legal inasmuch as the reference should have been made to the Industrial Tribunal and not to the District Judge. Mr. Ramabhadran meanwhile reverted and when the motion was put before him, he overruled the first contention on the ground that now that he had reverted, the question did not arise at all.

He also overruled the second contention on the ground that the reference was *prima facie* proper. Mr. Ramabhadran subsequently went away on leave, and after I assumed charge of the office of the District Judge, a notification No. A/12/62, dated the 14th of May 1949 was issued by the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, which was to come into effect from the 1st of May 1949, by which the earlier notification of the 29th of September 1949 referred to above was amended by substituting my name in the place of Mr. T. Ramabhadran, I.C.S. The notification dated the 28th of February 1949, has been assailed by the Mill owners on the following grounds:—

- (a) The reference was not made to the 'Industrial Tribunal' but to the 'District Judge, Ajmer-Merwara'.
- (b) The notification should have been under Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act and not under Section 12, sub-section 5 of that Act.
- (c) The notification does not specify that it was referred to the 'Industrial Tribunal for adjudication'.
- (d) The disputes which existed between the Mill Owners on the one hand and the employees on the other, were not scheduled or set out in detail in the form of an annexure to the notification with a view to let the Tribunal know as to what are the points on which the award is to be made.

4. With regard to the notification, dated the 14th of May 1949, it has been urged on behalf of the Mill Owners that it should have specified that this reference has now been transferred to me as Industrial Tribunal instead of specifying that my name should be substituted in place of Mr. T. Ramabhadran, and that an amendment to that effect should also have been made in the notification of the 28th of February 1949 as well.

5. A copy of the report under Section 12(4) of the Industrial Disputes Act made by the Labour Officer, Ajmer-Merwara, on the 9th of February 1949 is on the record. It says that in November 1947, the employees of the Textile Mills were agitating for increment in wages and dearness allowance etc., and during the conciliation proceedings then, the parties voluntarily referred their dispute to the arbitration of two gentlemen, who made an award which inter alia provided that the award would be binding on both the parties for a period of six months and shall continue to be binding after the expiry of the period aforesaid until the expiry of two months from the date on which notice in writing of an intention to terminate the settlement was given by one of the parties to the other party or parties to the settlement; that that award was made on 21st of March 1948; that the award was still in force, but the workers through their Unions have given notice that the award will not be binding on them from March 1949 and the three Unions have submitted fresh demands (which were flagged by the Conciliation Officer at Flags A, B and C respectively); that the Conciliation Officer started proceedings in conciliation but the talks ultimately failed and no amicable settlement could be arrived at because, according to the Conciliation Officer, the Unions pitched their demands very high and they were not within the capacity of the Mill Owners to pay. The Conciliation Officer in the concluding portion of his report said:—

"Hence with a view to settle the dispute, I suggest that the demands of the Unions at Flags A, B & C may kindly be referred to the Industrial Tribunal (District Judge, Ajmer-Merwara) for adjudication as is provided in Section 12(5) of the Industrial Disputes Act."

In the report of the Conciliation Officer, the demands of the employees as represented by the three Unions had not been specified in detail. The demands lodged by the three Unions with the Mill Owners and also before the Conciliation Officer, were subsequently obtained by this Tribunal from the Office of the Chief Commissioner when the matter came up for consideration. These demands

are on the record. They were reiterated in the written statements submitted before the Tribunal by the three Unions and specifically answered to by the Mill Owners.

6. It may be mentioned here that after the arguments on the first two preliminary issues were heard by this Tribunal, the matter was listed for orders on the 26th of October 1949. In the night between the 23rd and the 24th of October 1949, a burglary was, however, committed at my house in which the burglars besides taking away cash and valuables, set fire to the present record, and other records were also placed there but the latter happily escaped. The whole of the present record had not however been consumed to ashes. Part of it is still available and has been put in a sealed cover. From the charred remains and from true copies of all papers furnished by the parties and their counsel, the entire record has been reconstructed and arguments have again been heard on the first two preliminary issues.

7. On behalf of the Mill Owners, it has been contended that there is no jurisdiction in the Industrial Tribunal to decide anything because, firstly, no dispute was referred to the Tribunal, and, secondly, the order dated the 28th of February, 1949, as worded, was only a reference to the 'District Judge', and the words in the preamble that 'the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that there is a case for referring the dispute to the Industrial Tribunal', did not constitute a reference because they did not form an operative part of the order. The first is admittedly a technical defence and is based on the wording of the order of the Chief Commissioner passed on the 28th of February 1949. In this connection it was pointed out that this order did not mention any 'industrial dispute', and did not also mention 'Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act', or 'that the dispute was referred for adjudication'. The notification dated the 28th of February 1949 is far from satisfactory and is not carefully drafted. The notification dated the 29th of September 1948 constituting the Industrial Tribunal at Ajmer under Section 7 of the Industrial Disputes Act consisting of one person only, namely, Mr. T. Ramabhadran 'for adjudication of industrial disputes that may be referred to it', was, however, a perfectly valid notification and no exception could, or has been taken against it. That there was an industrial dispute between the Mill Owners on the one hand and the employees on the other, is a fact which is not questioned. It is also not questioned that the Conciliation Officer tried to mediate but could not bring about a settlement. He submitted his report to the Local Government under the provisions of Section 12, sub-clause (4), of the Industrial Disputes Act. Sub-section (5) of Section 12 of that Act says that 'if, on a consideration of the report referred to in sub-section (4), the appropriate Government is satisfied that there is a case for reference to a Board or Tribunal, it may make such reference'. That is the procedure to be followed by these two functionaries under Chapter IV of the Act. The reference that has to be made to the Tribunal is, however, to be made under Section 10(1)(c) of the Act which says that 'if any industrial dispute exists or is apprehended, the appropriate Government may, by order in writing, refer the dispute to a Tribunal for adjudication'. Section 12 (5) of the Act is complementary to Section 10(1)(c). The former lays down the procedure for the reference. The latter confers the power under which reference of disputes to the Tribunal can be made. In the notification dated the 28th of February 1949, the Chief Commissioner stated that (a) a dispute exists between the parties (b) which could not be amicably settled by the intervention of the Conciliation Officer (c) and the Chief Commissioner after consideration of the report of the Conciliation Officer felt satisfied that there was a case for referring the dispute to the Industrial Tribunal. The notification, after laying down these particulars, concluded by saying that "a reference is hereby made to the District Judge". This operative portion is not satisfactory and is not carefully drafted. The first objection, which is taken against this order is that although the preamble says that there is a case for referring the dispute to the Industrial Tribunal, the operative part of the order refers it to the

"District Judge". This defect in the order does not to my mind make the reference void. The order has to be read as a whole and it has to be determined whether in effect the order makes such a reference to the Tribunal. In my opinion, it does. In the operative part of the order, the reference made to the District Judge was rather unhappily worded. That unhappy feature was the result of the circumstance that the personnel of the Tribunal was constituted of a single member, namely, Mr. T. Ramabhadran, who happened to be the District Judge. But if the order is read as a whole, there can be hardly any doubt that the reference was to the Industrial Tribunal.

8. The second, third and fourth objections taken against the notification dated the 28th of February 1949 may be dealt with together. In support of these objections, certain notifications of the Bombay Government and of the Central Govt. in relation to other industrial disputes have been relied upon. Of them, those reported in Bombay Govt. Gazette, Part I-L, dated the 21st of July 1949, at Page 730 and at Bombay Gazette Extraordinary, Part I-L, dated the 20th of June 1949, Page 481B may be cited as example where the order of reference was passed in the following terms:—

'In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (i) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (No. XIV of 1947), the Governor of Bombay is pleased to refer the Industrial dispute between the Fazal Bhoy Nathoo & Co., Ltd., Bombay and the Workmen employed under it regarding the matters specified in Annexure 'A' for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal consisting of Mr. I. G. Thakore, B.A., LL.B., Advocate (O.S.) constituted under Section 7 of the said Act under Govt. notification

9. As compared to these notifications, it has been urged in the present case that the notification there does not specify (a) that it was made under Section 10(1)(c), (b) does not mention that it was referred "for adjudication" and (c) does not specify any Annexure or Schedule containing the points at dispute. On the first of these points, the notification of the 28th of February 1949 has to be read along with the earlier notification of the 29th of September 1948. The earlier notification distinctly says that the Industrial Tribunal constituted under the Act shall "adjudicate" industrial disputes that may be referred to it. If therefore in the second notification the words 'adjudicate' or 'for adjudication' do not find place, it cannot be said that the reference has been for any object other than 'for adjudication'. The fact that Section 12, sub-clause (5), and not Section 10 (1)(c), is mentioned in the notification would not invalidate it. It has been laid down in *Crown vs. Sugan Chand* 1943 A.M.L.J. Part III, page 49, that the fact that wrong sections were quoted in the preamble does not invalidate the notification itself. In *Seth Sobhag Mal Lodha vs. Kistoor Chand* 1926 A.M.L.J. Supplement, page 41, it has been laid down that a Court must be taken to have done that which it could only do under the provisions of the law and that a mention of a wrong provision in the order, will not make that order under that provision. The same principle would apply to the present case. The two notifications read together leave little room for doubt that the Industrial Tribunal was constituted here to adjudicate industrial disputes and that the reference in the present case was made to that Tribunal for the adjudication of the dispute existing between the present parties. It is immaterial that in the notification of the Chief Commissioner, Section 12(5) of the Act was mentioned and not Section 10(1)(c). It would certainly have been much better if the notification had been in the fashion of the notifications of the Bombay Govt. and the Central Government in which Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act had been referred to, and in which it was also mentioned that the matters in dispute, which were referred to the Industrial Tribunal for adjudication were specified in an Annexure. But an omission to do so would not make the reference invalid. The decision in *The Kandan Textiles Ltd., versus The Industrial Tribunal (1), Madras and other, reported in the Indian Factories*

Journal (Reports), 1949-50, at page 217, relied upon by learned counsel for Mill Owners would not apply to the facts of the present case. Here the employees had given their notice of demand to the Mill Owners and had threatened with a strike if their demands were not satisfied within a certain time. The matter did not rest there. The Conciliation Officer intervened and tried to bring about an amicable settlement but failed. He reported the matter.

Government and the Chief Commissioner felt satisfied that a dispute exists and that the case was fit to be referred to the Industrial Tribunal. Unlike the facts in Andam Textiles Ltd., there is ample material in the present case to show that there exists a real dispute between the parties, which has been referred to this Tribunal for adjudication. Whether any of the contingencies referred to in the section had truly arisen or not was a matter for the exclusive consideration of Govt., and nothing satisfied as to the arising of the contingencies Govt. could make the reference in their discretion. It is not open to any Court to question the action of Govt. in making the reference which is an exclusive action, except in one particular, namely, compliance with the formalities prescribed by the law. In the present case, there has been sufficient compliance with the formalities prescribed by law.

10. Reliance is placed by learned counsel for the Mill Owners upon the following observations made by Mr. Justice Horwill and Mr. Justice Rajagopalan in AIR 1949 Madras 616, at page 617:—

"In view of our agreement with the learned Judge that the reference made by the Government in this case was not competent because of the generality of the application of the notification, it is unnecessary for us to consider the other question whether the notification is bad because it does not specify the actual nature of the disputes between the managements and workers. It, however, seems to us that if a dispute is to be referred to a Tribunal, the nature of the dispute must be set out just as it would if a reference were made to arbitration in an ordinary civil dispute. The Tribunal, like any other arbitrator, can give an award on a reference only if the points of reference are clearly placed before it. It may be true that it is impossible, and perhaps undesirable, that a reference by the Govt. should contain a great deal of detail; but there should be sufficient specification, in our opinion, for the Tribunal to know what the matter is into which it is necessary to enquire and to give an award. If that is not done, the Government is inviting workers and managements to put forward claims which have never been in dispute, and which were not in the contemplation of the Govt. when they issued the notification. It seems to us from the general purport of the Act, that a responsibility lies upon the Govt. of considering the existence and the nature of the dispute and to exercise their mind and decide whether it is necessary to refer that dispute to a Tribunal for an award. Although it is not necessary for us to give a definite finding on this point, yet it seems clear to us that in a reference by the Govt. under Section 10(1) it is most desirable that the Govt. should state what points they consider are in dispute and should be adjudicated upon by the Tribunal."

It is on the strength of this passage that it has been urged on behalf of the Mill Owners that since the notification by the Chief Commissioner does not state what points are in dispute which should be adjudicated upon by the Tribunal, the notification and the reference are bad. It must be mentioned, however, that the observations quoted above, are in the nature of an obiter. The point came up before Their Lordships of the Federal Court in the India Paper Pulp Co., Ltd., vs. The India Paper Pulp Workers' Union—(AIR 1949 Federal Court 148). At page 119 of the report, Their Lordships while examining the notification that was issued in connection with that industrial dispute observed that although that notification was far from satisfactory and was not carefully drafted,

Section 10(1) of the Industrial Disputes Act of 1947 does not require that the particular dispute should be mentioned in the order and that it is sufficient if the existence of the dispute and the fact that the dispute is referred to the Tribunal are clear from the order. On the strength of this decision of the Federal Court, it must, therefore, be held that the notification of the Chief Commissioner is not defective on the score that it does not specify the particulars of the dispute. The notifications of the Chief Commissioner, as I have already said, have to be read as a whole and they determine that the dispute between the parties was referred to the Industrial Tribunal for adjudication. The conditions necessary for a valid reference having been fulfilled, the Industrial Tribunal gets the necessary jurisdiction to decide the dispute thereby. In my opinion therefore, the contention raised by the Mill Owners in these two issues has no substance.

11. The notification dated the 11th May 1949 by which the earlier notification of the 29th of September 1948 was amended by substituting my name in place of Mr. Ramabhadran was within the four corners of Section 8, sub-clause (2) of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. That section says that where a Court or Tribunal consists of one person only and his services cease to be available, the appropriate Government shall appoint another independent person in his place and the proceedings shall be continued before the person so appointed. This notification cannot in my opinion, be assailed. For the reasons mentioned above, I would hold that the reference of the dispute to this Industrial Tribunal was neither illegal nor ultra vires, that the notifications in question, and particularly the notification of reference, sufficiently complied with the formalities of law and are not defective and that the conditions necessary for a valid reference having been fulfilled, the Industrial Tribunal gets the necessary jurisdiction to decide the dispute thereby.

12. After having disposed of the two preliminary issues Nos. (1) and (2) by an order dated the 9th of November 1949 whereby I held that the reference of the dispute to this Industrial Tribunal was neither illegal nor ultra vires and that the notifications in question, and particularly the notification of reference, sufficiently complied with the formalities of law and are not defective, and that the conditions necessary for a valid reference having been fulfilled, the Industrial Tribunal gets the necessary jurisdiction to decide the dispute thereby, I proceed to examine the various demands made by the employees of the three Mills and refuted by the Proprietors. These demands are contained in the notices served by the employees over the Proprietors before the reference was made, and also in their written Statements submitted before this Tribunal. The demands made by the Textile Labour Union are these:—

- (1) Basic wages should be Rs. 35/- per month and average pay Rs. 55/-;
- (2) Standardisation of work and wages;
- (3) Dearness Allowance should be fixed according to Index Number on flat rate system. Taking 1939 as basic year, the Dearness Allowance should be fixed at 74/- annas per point;
- (4) Standing orders should be altered as suggested;
- (5) Compensation should be paid for all those machines which remained closed on account of bad or insufficient material in 1948;
- (6) Wages be paid monthly instead of weekly;
- (7) Reinstatement of the workers, who have been discharged.

13. The demands of the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Beawar are these:—

- (i) Fixing up Rs. 35/- per month as the minimum basic wage of the lowest paid worker and relative increment to all category of workers, including piece workers, rates of wages payable to all classes of workers and all classes of work should be revised and standardised to

secure a living wage standard and ensure a proper remuneration in suitable recognition of the strain and skilled required in different processes in the industry;

- (ii) Dearness Allowance should be paid at the flat rate of Rs. 50/- per month per worker with provisions to increase or decrease along with rise or fall in price. Dearness should be paid separately on a different date;
- (iii) Unconditional and lump amount payment equal to one-fourth of the total earnings in a year, i.e. three months' earnings including Dearness Allowance, as Bonus;
- (iv) Increase of 25 per cent in piece work rates following the reduction in working hours from 10 to 8 hours;
- (v) Removal of over-riding and arbitrary powers of the Mill management from the standing orders so as to bring them in consonance with the Central legislation;
- (vi) Workers in night shift should be paid 15 per cent. extra as night shift allowance on the basic wage;
- (vii) For every hour of overtime work, a worker should be paid at the rate of two hours' earning.

14. The demands of the Employees' Association, Beawar, as contained in their written statement are these:—

- I. Minimum basic wage of a clerk be fixed at Rs. 55/- per month with the grades and scales as formulated in the Written Statement.
- II. An increase in the basic wage dependent upon the length of service;
- III. Each employee should be entitled to Rs. 45/- per month as Dearness Allowance. This Dearness Allowance should vary according to fluctuations in the cost of living index;
- IV. The employees should be entitled to Provident Fund facilities;
- V. Working hours should not be more than 6½ hours a day;
- VI. An employee working beyond the usual working hours should be paid at the rate of double the wages for normal working;
- VII. In addition to one month's leave granted to an employee with pay as at present, casual leave of 15 days in a year be also allowed to him and sick leave should be granted on half pay if the employee is not entitled to his one month's leave and casual leave, and privilege leave on one month for 11 months' service with accumulation facilities for three months be allowed;
- VIII. No employee should be penalised for becoming a member of the Association;
- IX. The benefits to be conferred by this Tribunal should be made available from the 1st of October 1948.

15. These demands have been controverted by the Mill owners on the ground that most of them are barred by the principle of res judicata because in certain prior adjudications, they were not allowed. It has further been urged by the Mill Owners that the demand for the fixing of a "basic wage" and for "standardisation of wages and work" cannot be adequately adjudicated upon by this Tribunal because of want of suitable material and because of other difficulties; that the present payments of wages and Dearness Allowance and Bonus are sufficient to compensate the rise in prices of essential commodities; that any further increase in wages and allowances would cast a heavy burden on the industry which it would not be possible for the industry to bear; that it is not within the scope of this Tribunal to amend or alter the standing orders; that the present standing orders were settled and

certified by the Certifying Officer after hearing such objections as the parties chose to produce that the employees did not choose to prefer any appeal against those standing orders and consequently the law does not permit the employees to move the Tribunal to effect any change in the same; that the demand for compensation for closure of machines in 1948 on account of bad or insufficient raw material is vague and indefinite and cannot be granted; that the demand for monthly payment instead of weekly is also baseless because only very few daily wage earnings are paid weekly for their own convenience and such daily wage earnings cannot be put on monthly basis; that the demand for reinstatement of workers said to have been discharged is also vague and indefinite; that the demand of Rs. 50/- per month per head as Dearness Allowance is exorbitant; that there being no index numbers available for Beawar, the increase and decrease in the Dearness Allowance according to rise and fall of prices would not be feasible; that the demand for payment of Dearness Allowance on different dates than wages has no sense or material advantage to the worker; that payment of bonus is always *ex gratia* and depends on profits of the industry in a particular year, and such payment cannot be made a permanent financial obligation on an industry the profits of which are always uncertain; that working hours have been reduced from nine to eight at the request of the workers themselves and they are not entitled to demand any increment on that score; that night shift workers are not entitled to any enhanced rate and their demand to that effect had previously been refused by earlier awards; that the demands made by the Employees' Association are also not tenable on the same score, and that the employees are not entitled to any relief. Upon these points the following issues Nos. (3) to (16) were framed:—

- (3) What should be the minimum basic wage of the lowest paid worker and of other category of workers including piece raters, and what should be the grades and scales?
- (4) On what basis should Dearness Allowance be fixed and what should be the rate?
- (5) What, if any, should be the bonus in the year?
- (6) Do the standing orders need any, if so, what change and alterations?
- (7) Should any, if so what extra allowance be given on the basic wage to night-shift workers?
- (8) Should any, if so what payment be made for overtime work and to what category of workers?
- (9) Should wages be paid monthly instead of weekly?
- (10) Is the demand for the reinstatement of discharged workers sustainable?
- (11) Can any interim relief be granted? Is the demand for interim relief beyond the scope of adjudication?
- (12) Should the employees, if so, what category of them be entitled to Provident Fund facilities and under what terms and conditions?
- (13) What should be working hours of the clerks?
- (14) What should be the leave rules?
- (15) Whether the demands made by the claimants are vague and indefinite and whether they cannot be granted for reasons specified by the owners of the Mills in their replies?
- (16) Whether the three Mills ever remained close in 1948 on account of bad or insufficient raw material and whether the workers are entitled to any, if so, to what compensation?

16. The dispute between the parties had once been referred by the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, by his order No. A/12-22, dated the 10th of August 1946 under rule 81(a) of the D.I.R., read with Government of India Department of Labour Notification No. L-30005,

dated the 26th May 1942, to the adjudication of Mr. G. L. Dhanopiya, who gave his award (Ex.M.O.79) on the 10th of October 1946. Recommendations made by Mr. Dhanopiya were in force for sometime. The employees having been aggrieved with the increase in emoluments so recommended, again joined with the employers and referred their disputes to the arbitration of Pt. Mukat Bihari Lal Bhargava and Pt. Mahesh Datt Bhargava, who by their award (Ex.M.O.42), dated the 21st of March 1948 granted them certain more concessions. The agreement of reference by which the matter was referred to Pt. Mukat Bihari Lal Bhargava and to his colleague, provided that the award which will be made by them will be binding on both the parties for a period of six months and shall continue to be binding on the parties after the expiry of the period aforesaid until the expiry of two months from the date on which notice in writing of an intention to terminate the settlement is given by one of the parties to the other party or parties. The present reference is the third reference of its kind which has been made to this Tribunal. As against the demands now made, the objection has been raised to the effect that their consideration, in view of the prior awards, is barred by the principle of *res-judicata*. In cases like the present there is in my opinion no room for the application of the principle of *res judicata*. The identity of the cause of action is essential for the application of such a principle. Any change in circumstances however little and governing a period other than the one governed by the previous awards will rule out the application of the principle of *res judicata*.

17. *Issue No. (3).* The first question which has got to be considered is whether in the circumstances of the case this Tribunal is in a position to fix minimum "basic wages" for the various professions and occupations that exist in the textile industry. In order to fix basic wages, we must first adopt a basic period and then investigate into the minimum cost of living. Further, keeping in view the number of persons employed in the various occupations and the capacity of the industry, as also the standards adopted elsewhere in similar industry, we must first determine the "basic wage" of the man on the lowest rung of the ladder and proceed to equate and determine the relationship between the various occupations involved. We must further determine a variable margin described as Dearness Allowance which should be consistent with a just and fair neutralisation of the difference between the cost of living and the minimum basic wage during the basic period and then to lay down such a scheme as would permit adequate play for fluctuations due to the rise and fall in the cost of living. A scheme for "standardisation of wages" with or without an increase in "basic wages" involves highly technical and complex questions about the strain caused and skill excepted in the numerous processes and working on the machines in the Spinning and Weaving Departments of the industry and it is therefore impossible for us to formulate any scheme without the aid of experts on the subject. The question therefore is whether any expert is available and can be taken for standardisation of wages inclusive of increase of basic wages, if any, for the employees of the Cotton Textile Mills in Beawar after collecting such documentary evidence as they would require for that purpose on the analogy of the appointment of assessors under the Industrial Court Regulations of Bombay. To find out at Ajmer or Beawar assessors having considerable experience of the technical working of the textile industry in Beawar is not an easy task. No such assessor has been suggested or named by any of the parties. Moreover, we cannot draw upon the analogy of Bombay rules, because here we are governed by a different set of rules altogether. Regulation VIII of the Industrial Court Regulations, 1947, applicable to Bombay under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act No. XI of 1947 provides that the Court may, with the approval of the President in any matter in which it appears expedient to do so, call in the aid of one or more assessors, and it may settle the matter wholly or partly with the assistance of such assessor or assessors. There is no such

analogous rule applicable to this province. The only rule which could be attracted here is the rule contained in Section 11(5) of the Industrial Dispute Act No. XIV of 1947. That section says that with the consent of all parties to the dispute, a Court or Tribunal may, if it so thinks fit, appoint one or more persons as assessors to advise in the proceedings. In the present case, there is neither any evidence sufficient in detail to determine basic wage, taking 1939 as the basic period, or to determine any scheme of standardisation; nor is there adequate machinery for the compilation of essential statistics; nor have the parties commonly consented to any particular assessor or assessors being appointed for the purpose. In the prior adjudications the basic year was not taken as 1939 because no proper statistics for that year were placed before the adjudicators. The same feature is to be found in the present adjudication. The only statistics maintained for Beawar are the prices of certain commodities recorded in the Tehsil. They only show the comparative cost of staple foodgrains and not the cost of other essential articles. The question of fixation of the basic wage is made enormously difficult by the state of the industrial development in the province of Ajmer-Merwara and by the unsteady and frequent fluctuations in prices. Any action to secure fixation of basic wage is hardly possible until prices become established or until full and proper statistics are collected in respect to any basic year. Moreover, any award that may be made by this Tribunal shall, in view of Section 19 of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947, remain in operation for such period not exceeding one year as may be fixed by the Government. In view of the limited scope of this enquiry any attempt to settle a matter affecting the parties on a more lasting basis would therefore hardly be justified. I would therefore decline to make any attempt to fix any minimum basic wages or any scheme of standardisation. I would however invite the attention of the Provincial Government to the observations made by the last adjudicators in their award to the urgency, imperative need and desirability of taking early measures to set up machinery for the determination of "basic wages" for the textile industry of Ajmer-Merwara in accordance with the Minimum Wages Act No. XI of 1948 and to include the "textile industry" amongst the scheduled employments under the Act.

18. Though it may not be possible to fix any basic wage in these proceedings, it does not follow that the workmen should not be immediately relieved if they are faced with a real and substantial grievance in the matter of proper maintenance of themselves and of their family. A discontented, under-paid and under-fed mind hardly promises life much less vigour; and in a well-ordered social structure, adequate compensation must be secured to labour for his work so as to expect that mental satisfaction from him and that maximum out-put which the state may demand of him. The real question underlying the demand of the workman is that the cost of living has risen and unless he is given a minimum of living wage regardless of work, it would be impossible for him to maintain himself and his family. To investigate this question we may proceed upon the basis, well-established in such industrial disputes, that the textile worker has himself to earn for a family consisting of himself, wife and two children, in other words, for three consumption units. An allowance for the earnings of wife can only be made if it is always or at least ordinarily possible for the wife to obtain suitable gainful employment. On this point the evidence furnished shows that in the vast majority of cases the wife is not in actual fact in any employment. In view of this fact, we cannot for our typical family make any allowance for the earnings of the wife.

19. Instances have been cited of rates or wages fixed at other places in this industry by awards of Industrial Courts; but different places have different peculiarities and separate features of their own. Conditions prevailing in Bombay and Ahmedabad or at other textile centres cannot afford a sure guide for the fixation of wages at Beawar where the majority of the workers of the textile industry reside in and come from their own villages. The evidence that has been produced before me shows how

25. The question of Bonus need not detain us long. At present a bonus of three months' earnings is granted. It has been urged on behalf of the employers that bonus is always *ex-gratia* and depends on substantially heavy profits of the industry in a particular year and consequently such payment cannot be made a permanent financial obligation on an industry, the profits of which are uncertain, and consequently, further, the present circumstances do not warrant the grant of any extra bonus. The demand of bonus though not based on any legal right arising out of a contract, express or implied, has to be decided on broad principles of justice, equity and good conscience. The notion that bonus can only be claimed by the workmen if their demand is based upon a legal right founded upon a contract, express or implied, must be given up. The only just and equitable principle upon which the employer may be called up to grant bonus to the employees is to consider the amount of profits made by the employer in any given year and the general financial condition of the concern and its capacity to bear the additional burden of granting bonus without impairing the efficiency or injuring the business in any vital manner. The Industrial Court of Bombay in its award published at Page 155 of the *Bombay Gazette Extraordinary*, Part II, dated the 5th of May 1949, observed that the connotation of the term 'bonus' has not always remained the same and at the present time the conception that it is an *ex-gratia* payment has been clearly abandoned. In the award regarding the Mill Owners' Association, Bombay and the Employees of the Cotton Textile Mills, which were its members, (Reference No. 1 of 1946), it was stated that in the domain of industrial relations between employers and workers the rights and duties of the parties are not governed merely by civil law but by collective bargaining in the settlement of disputes arising out of demands made by one on another for more earnings, better conditions of work and increased production and that the justification for such demands as an industrial matter arises especially when wages fall short of the living wage standard and that the industry makes huge profits part of which are due to the contribution which the workers make in increasing production. Bonus in such circumstances no doubt serves as a temporary satisfaction wholly or in part of the workers' needs. Theoretically at any rate wages and Dearness Allowance should be the first charge on an industry. In "The Spirit of Industrial Relations" by H.S. Kirkaldy (Oxford University Press—1947) the author states at Page 101: "Profit sharing can never be a complete solution to the problems of industrial occupation because a living wage must always be a first charge upon the industry so long as it continues to operate and whether it makes a profit or not." Labour as well as the working capital employed in the industry both contribute to the profit made and both are therefore entitled to claim a legitimate return out of the profit; and such legitimate return, so far as labour is concerned, must be based on a living wage standard. It is, however, to be remembered that a claim to bonus might be admissible even if the living wage standard were completely attained. It may be stated that so long as the living wage standard has not been attained, the bonus partakes primarily of the character of the satisfaction, often partial and temporary, of the deficiency in the legitimate income of the average worker in an industry, and that once such income has been attained, it would also partake of the character of profit sharing. Owing to this dual character of bonus, it would be a mistake to regard a demand for bonus as a demand for profit sharing pure and simple.

26. Keeping in view the principles stated above, I am of opinion that the following increase in Dearness Allowance over the existing scale of Dearness Allowance, which would bring about a proportionate increase in bonus will meet the ends of justice:—

- (a) For wages from Re. 1 to Rs. 20 per month an increase of 15 per cent. over the existing Dearness Allowance;
- (b) For wages from Rs. 21 to Rs. 30 per month an increase of 12½ per cent. over the existing Dearness Allowance;
- (c) For wages from Rs. 31 to Rs. 40 per month an increase of 10 per cent. over the existing Dearness Allowance.
- (d) For wages from Rs. 41 and above per month an increase of 7½ per cent. over the existing Dearness Allowance.

27. This will, as I have already stated, bring about a proportionate increase in the bonus calculated on the basis which exists at present.

28. There remains the question as to the date from which this award will come into force. The employees had given their notice of demand to the employers on the 11th of January 1949 and the dispute was referred by Notice dated the 28th of February 1949 by the Chief Commissioner. In my opinion, the award should be made effective from two months after the date of notice, namely, from the 11th of March 1949. Learned counsel for the employers has objected to what he calls the giving of retrospective effect to the award. But if a date earlier than the date of the award is selected for the commencement of its operation, it would necessarily be given it a retrospective effect. Such action has been taken in both the Bombay and Ahmedabad awards. Reference in this connexion may be made to Industrial Court Reporter, 1948—October—December, Page 587.

29. Issue No. (6).—This brings us to the question as to whether the standing orders need any and if so what changes and alterations. The demand is opposed on the ground that it is not within the scope of this Tribunal to direct any change in the standing orders. The framing of the standing orders is envisaged under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, No. XX of 1946. Under that Act, it is only the employer who can move or take the initiative for the change or amendment in the standing orders. Section 3 of that Act provides that within six months from the date on which the Act became applicable to an industrial establishment the employer shall submit to the Certifying Officer the draft standing orders proposed for adoption in the industrial establishment. Sec. 4 of the Act says that the standing orders shall be certifiable under the Act. Section 5 provides that on receipt of the draft under Section 3 the Certifying Officer shall forward a copy thereof to the Trade Union, if any, of the workmen, or, where there is no such Trade Union, to the workmen in such manner as may be prescribed to give a notice in the prescribed form requiring objections, if any, which the workmen may desire to make to the draft standing orders. It further provides that after giving the employer and the Trade Union, or such other representatives of the workmen as may be prescribed, an opportunity of being heard, the Certifying Officer shall state whether or not modification or addition to the draft submitted by the employer is necessary to render the draft standing orders certifiable under the Act and shall make an order in writing accordingly, and that the Certifying Officer shall thereupon certify the draft standing orders after making any modifications which may be necessary. Sec. 6 of the Act lays down that any person aggrieved by the order of the Certifying Officer may appeal to the appellate authority, and the appellate authority, whose decision shall be final shall, by order in writing, confirm the standing orders either in the form certified by the Certifying Officer or after amending the said standing orders by making such modifications thereof or additions thereto as it thinks necessary to render the standing orders certifiable under the Act. It is therefore obvious that this Industrial Tribunal is not in a position to entertain the demand for making any changes or alterations in the standing orders.

30. Issue No. (7).—This issue covers the demand that workers in night-shift should be paid 15 per cent. extra as night shift allowance on the basic wage; and in support of this demand, it has been urged that the night

- (a) For wages from Re. 1 to Rs. 20 per month an increase of 15 per cent. over the existing Dearness Allowance;

On the other hand, it has been urged on behalf of the employees that the Mills have made enormous profits and have paid up six times the paid up capital in the shape of dividends to shareholders, and the managerial commissions paid by them are also high, and they are debiting large sums to Depreciation Fund and that consequently they cannot resist the just demands of the employees to meet the high cost of living. The Report of the Committee on the Fair Wages has observed at Page 16 that "an industry which is incapable of paying the minimum wage has no right to exist, but an industry may be such that its continued existence is imperative in the larger interests of the country whether or not it is in a position to pay the minimum wage." The report further observes that in such a case "it is the responsibility of the State to take steps to enable that industry to pay at least the minimum wage". It appears to me to be perfectly equitable from the point of view of maintaining peaceful and contented industrial relations that a bare minimum of wages and dearness allowance should have precedence over other items of expenditure such as managing agents commission and the dividends payable to shareholders. If the wages and dearness allowance paid at present do not neutralise the increased cost of living there should be no reason why the managing agents should not forego part of their commission and why the shareholders should not be content with dividends on a lower scale during the period under review. This view has the support of the award made in Gujarat Paper Mills Ltd. Vs. workmen employed under it, reported at Page 61 of the Industrial Court Reporter, January-March 1948.

21. It has been urged on behalf of the piece rate workers that at present they are paid on the weight of cloth produced, which is five pies per pound, whereas at other places they are paid on yardage, and that consequently they are not well-provided for. It has further been urged that since the hours of work have under the Factories Act been reduced from 9 to 8 from August, 1946, the wages should bear a comparative increase to neutralise the effect of the reduction in the hours of work. Both these contentions do not appear to me to be sound. These questions were considered in the award made by Mr. Dhanopiya and were decided against the piece rate workers. The Mills at Beawar unlike the Mills at other places produce only coarse cloth.

Consequently if the piece-rate workers are paid by the weight, and if they get an adequate or living wage with due regard to all the factors, they cannot claim that they should be paid by the yard, or that a reduction in the hours of work should introduce a corresponding increase in their rates.

22. In the case of the clerical establishment of the Mills whose demands have been sponsored by the Employees' Association, the increase in basic wage and the fixation of grades and scales suffer under the same disabilities. In the first place, I have already held that in the present proceedings the materials are not adequate to fix any basic wage. In the second place, the scales claimed have not the support of any position or reliable evidence. In the third place, these scales cannot be laid down in an enquiry the result of which will be enforceable only for a year. And, in the fourth place, these clerks whose equipment and educational qualifications are far below those employed under the Government cannot claim any scales equivalent to those recommended by the Central Pay Commission or by the awards at other places.

23. To sum up therefore I find on Issue No. (3) that it is not possible in the present proceedings to fix any minimum "basic wage" for the lowest paid worker and of other category of workers, including piece-raters; nor is it possible, in the absence of proper materials, to chalk out a scheme of standardisation of wages with or without an increase in the basic wages because such a scheme involves highly technical and complex questions about the strain caused and skill expected in the numerous processes and working on the machines in the Spinning and Weaving Departments of the textile industry

at Beawar. I further find that though it is not possible to fix any basic wage and grades and scales, the workmen should be granted relief in the form of increased Dearness Allowance and Bonus to neutralise the increase in the cost of living.

24. *Issues Nos. (4) and (5).*—This brings us to the question:—

On what basis should the Dearness Allowance be fixed and what should be the rate; and what, if any, should be the bonus in the year?

The Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh has urged that Dearness Allowance should be paid at the flat rate of Rs. 50 per month per worker with provision to increase or decrease along with rise or fall in prices and that Dearness Allowance should be paid separately on a different rate. The Textile Labour Union has urged that Dearness Allowance should be fixed according to Index Number on a flat rate system, taking 1939 as basic year and fixing it at four annas per point. The Employes Association has urged that it should be fixed at Rs. 45 per month and should vary according to fluctuation in the cost of living index. Figures of index of cost of living are not compiled for Beawar, and so the demand to link up the amount with such increase does not hold good. Dearness Allowance on a flat rate system can be determined in two ways, namely:—

- (1) By prescribing a fixed amount in relation to a range of wages lying between two points, e.g., Rs. 15 per month for wages between Re. 1 to 15 and another fixed sum for wages between Rs. 16 to Rs. 30 per month and so on and so forth; and
- (2) By prescribing certain percentages for various "wage ranges".

The second method is in vogue in this industry at Beawar. The main difference between the two methods is that in one the worker gets a fixed sum irrespective of his turn over or production provided he qualifies for the "wage range" whereas in the other he gets his Dearness Allowance in proportion to his output. In the case of time workers, who are paid on a monthly salary basis, both the systems would work equally well. In the case of workers on time-rate basis, the adoption of the first method is liable to lead to laxity and laziness and to hamper the average production. Considering the present state of events and the demand which the country may legitimately make overlabour in increasing the national wealth by increased output, anything which may be conducive to laxity and laziness must be deprecated. In the present critical times of economic crises the country needs maximum of effort and maximum of production in the minimum of time. The second method of prescribing certain percentages for various wage ranges should therefore be allowed to continue. I have already mentioned above that the cost of living has gone up nearly four hundred per cent. as compared to the standard of 1939. I have also mentioned above that from the point of view of maintaining peaceful and contented industrial relations, a bare minimum of wages and Dearness Allowance should have precedence over items such as managing agents' commission and dividend payable to shareholders. This is supported by the view expressed in 1948. Industrial Court Reporter January-March 64. In the present case, these concerns are not being run at a loss. Indeed they are making profits and are paying dividends and managerial commissions and are debiting sums to Depreciation Fund. It has been observed in Industrial Court Reporter 1948 April-June at Page 122 that the demand of the employees for a fair minimum wage has got to be met and if the industry is not able to bear the burden of such a wage the industry becomes a drag on the social and economic structure of the country and cannot be encouraged to survive. The Dearness Allowance now being paid must therefore be increased to the extent which I shall presently indicate in order to neutralise the high cost of living and the employers cannot be heard to say that the payment made at present is sufficient to compensate the high cost of living.

25. The question of Bonus need not detain us long. At present a bonus of three months' earnings is granted. It has been urged on behalf of the employers that bonus is always *ex-gratia* and depends on substantially heavy profits of the industry in a particular year and consequently such payment cannot be made a permanent financial obligation on an industry, the profits of which are uncertain, and consequently, further, the present circumstances do not warrant the grant of any extra bonus. The demand of bonus though not based on any legal right arising out of a contract, express or implied, has to be decided on broad principles of justice, equity and good conscience. The notion that bonus can only be claimed by the workmen if their demand is based upon a legal right founded upon a contract, express or implied, must be given up. The only just and equitable principle upon which the employer may be called up to grant bonus to the employees is to consider the amount of profits made by the employer in any given year and the general financial condition of the concern and its capacity to bear the additional burden of granting bonus without impairing the efficiency or injuring the business in any vital manner. The Industrial Court of Bombay in its award published at Page 155 of the *Bombay Gazette Extraordinary*, Part II, dated the 5th of May 1949, observed that the connotation of the term 'bonus' has not always remained the same and at the present time the conception that it is an *ex-gratia* payment has been clearly abandoned. In the award regarding the Mill Owners' Association, Bombay and the Employees of the Cotton Textile Mills, which were its members, (Reference No. 1 of 1946), it was stated that in the domain of industrial relations between employers and workers the rights and duties of the parties are not governed merely by civil law but by collective bargaining in the settlement of disputes arising out of demands made by one on another for more earnings, better conditions of work and increased production and that the justification for such demands as an industrial matter arises especially when wages fall short of the living wage standard and that the industry makes huge profits part of which are due to the contribution which the workers make in increasing production. Bonus in such circumstances no doubt serves as a temporary satisfaction wholly or in part of the workers' needs. Theoretically at any rate wages and Dearness Allowance should be the first charge on an industry. In "The Spirit of Industrial Relations" by H.S. Kirkaldy (Oxford University Press—1947) the author states at Page 101: "Profit sharing can never be a complete solution to the problems of industrial occupation because a living wage must always be a first charge upon the industry so long as it continues to operate and whether it makes a profit or not." Labour as well as the working capital employed in the industry both contribute to the profit made and both are therefore entitled to claim a legitimate return out of the profit; and such legitimate return, so far as labour is concerned, must be based on a living wage standard. It is, however, to be remembered that a claim to bonus might be admissible even if the living wage standard were completely attained. It may be stated that so long as the living wage standard has not been attained, the bonus partakes primarily of the character of the satisfaction, often partial and temporary, of the deficiency in the legitimate income of the average worker in an industry, and that once such income has been attained, it would also partake of the character of profit sharing. Owing to this dual character of bonus, it would be a mistake to regard a demand for bonus as a demand for profit sharing pure and simple.

26. Keeping in view the principles stated above, I am of opinion that the following increase in Dearness Allowance over the existing scale of Dearness Allowance, which would bring about a proportionate increase in bonus will meet the ends of justice:—

(a) For wages from Re. 1 to Rs. 20 per month an increase of 15 per cent. over the existing Dearness Allowance;

- (b) For wages from Rs. 21 to Rs. 30 per month an increase of 12½ per cent. over the existing Dearness Allowance;
- (c) For wages from Rs. 31 to Rs. 40 per month an increase of 10 per cent. over the existing Dearness Allowance.
- (d) For wages from Rs. 41 and above per month an increase of 7½ per cent. over the existing Dearness Allowance.

27. This will, as I have already stated, bring about a proportionate increase in the bonus calculated on the basis which exists at present.

28. There remains the question as to the date from which this award will come into force. The employees had given their notice of demand to the employers on the 11th of January 1949 and the dispute was referred by Notification dated the 28th of February 1949 by the Chief Commissioner. In my opinion, the award should be made effective from two months after the date of notice, namely, from the 11th of March 1949. Learned counsel for the employers has objected to what he calls the giving of retrospective effect to the award. But if a date earlier than the date of the award is selected for the commencement of its operation, it would necessarily be given it a retrospective effect. Such action has been taken in both the Bombay and Ahmedabad awards. Reference in this connexion may be made to Industrial Court Reporter, 1948—October—December, Page 587.

29. Issue No. (6).—This brings us to the question as to whether the standing orders need any and if so what changes and alterations. The demand is opposed on the ground that it is not within the scope of this Tribunal to direct any change in the standing orders. The framing of the standing orders is envisaged under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, No. XX of 1946. Under that Act, it is only the employer who can move or take the initiative for the change or amendment in the standing orders. Section 3 of that Act provides that within six months from the date on which the Act became applicable to an industrial establishment the employer shall submit to the Certifying Officer the draft standing orders proposed for adoption in the industrial establishment. Sec. 4 of the Act says that the standing orders shall be certifiable under the Act. Section 5 provides that on receipt of the draft under Section 3 the Certifying Officer shall forward a copy thereof to the Trade Union, if any, of the workmen, or, where there is no such Trade Union, to the workmen in such manner as may be prescribed to give a notice in the prescribed form requiring objections, if any, which the workmen may desire to make to the draft standing orders. It further provides that after giving the employer and the Trade Union, or such other representatives of the workmen as may be prescribed, an opportunity of being heard, the Certifying Officer shall state whether or not modification or addition to the draft submitted by the employer is necessary to render the draft standing orders certifiable under the Act and shall make an order in writing accordingly, and that the Certifying Officer shall thereupon certify the draft standing orders after making any modifications which may be necessary. Sec. 6 of the Act lays down that any person aggrieved by the order of the Certifying Officer may appeal to the appellate authority, and the appellate authority, whose decision shall be final shall, by order in writing, confirm the standing orders either in the form certified by the Certifying Officer or after amending the said standing orders by making such modifications thereof or additions thereto as it thinks necessary to render the standing orders certifiable under the Act. It is therefore obvious that this Industrial Tribunal is not in a position to entertain the demand for making any changes or alterations in the standing orders.

30. Issue No. (7).—This issue covers the demand that workers in night-shift should be paid 15 per cent. extra as night shift allowance on the basic wage; and in support of this demand, it has been urged that the night

shift workers have to work at odd hours and have to sacrifice social amenities and have to put up with inconveniences and also to sacrifice health. The night shift in all the three mills is from 4-30 P.M. to 1-30 A.M. with a break of one hour from 8-30 P.M. to 9-30 P.M. The demand is opposed by the employers on the ground that the production of the night shift workers is always less than the day shift and according to the timings at Beawar the workers get full rest and there is no justification for such a demand, that the workers of the night shift get sufficient opportunity in day time to occupy themselves in other occupations and thus implement their income further ; and that even in advanced textile centres no such allowance is granted. Taking in view the circumstances of the case, and also in view of the fact that a similar demand was made and was refused by the last award, I am of opinion that no case is made out for granting any extra allowance over the basic wage to night shift workers, and this demand must therefore be refused.

31. *Issue No. (8).*—This covers the demand for overtime work and been sponsored by the Employees' Association. They contend that the clerical establishment made to work after the usual working hours should be paid at the rate of double the wages for normal work including the Dearness Allowance. So far as the workers in the Mills are concerned, the question is covered by the statutory provision contained in Section 59 of the Indian Factories Act No. LXIII of 1948. It provides for extra wages for overtime work to workers. Section 2(h) of the old factories Act No. XXV of 1934 in defining a " worker " excluded a person solely employed in a clerical capacity in any room or place where no manufacturing process was being carried on. Section 2(1) of the new Factories Act No. LXIII of 1948 gives a change in that definition by omitting the exclusion which was contained in the earlier Act in the definition of a " worker ". The new definition would therefore cover the case of a clerk in the application of the provisions of Section 59 of the Act. Consequently, statutory provisions having been made about it, no question of an award is necessary on the point.

32. *Issue No. (9).*—The plea that wages should be paid monthly instead of weekly has not seriously been pressed before me. It is only casual labourers who are paid by the week and not by the month and in their case payment by the month cannot possibly be made. Such casual labourers do not most often work throughout the month or for several months in continuation. This demand is therefore refused.

33. *Issue No. (10).*—The demand for the reinstatement of certain discharged workers cannot be supported. Such demand was not included in the notice sent to the Mill owners by the Textile Labour Union. Under Section 22 of the Industrial Disputes Act the demand which was made before this Tribunal on this question was also vague. It only stated that the workers, who have been discharged ruthlessly, should be reinstated. The particulars of the workers, the date of their discharge and the reasons for their discharge were not at all specified. In evidence, however, four names were specified of persons having been discharged. They are Siddique, Malla & Pertab of the Edward Mills and Kalloo Singh of the Krishna Mills. There is another person of the name of Chhoga. Chhoga was discharged for negligence of duty after several previous warnings had been given to him and after due enquiry. Kalloo Singh was discharged during the pendency of the proceedings. The discharged hands have not been produced to make a grievance before this tribunal of the factum of their discharge. There was no victimisation of any of these persons and this Industrial Tribunal would be reluctant to pass an order of their reinstatement. Every employer has a large discretion in discharging or otherwise punishing his employees for inefficiency, negligence, dishonesty, insubordination or misconduct and so long as that is done in good faith and without any ulterior motive.

arbitrary conduct or unnecessary harshness, his discretion would not be interfered with. But the position would be different where the employee's conduct is provoked by the unfair labour practice of the employer himself. In the present case, there have been no victimisation, the demand for the reinstatement of these discharged hands is refused.

34. *Issue No. (11).*—This issue covers the question of interim relief. No question of interim relief would now arise in the case as I have already held above that the award which is to be made by this Tribunal should take effect from two months after the date of notice, namely, the 11th of March 1949.

35. *Issue No. (12).*—The demand for Provident Fund facilities has been made in respect of the clerical establishment. Their claim is that 1/16th of the total earnings be contributed equally by the employee and by the employer. In an enquiry of the present nature where any decision made the Tribunal would be effective only for a year, I do not think that an award over such a question should be made. It has been urged that the Government has already taken up the question of compulsory Provident Fund and since any decision which may be taken by Government would be binding upon the parties, this Tribunal should not give an award over the question of Provident Fund. Under the circumstances of the case, I am of opinion that no decision is called for or should be made over the question of Provident Fund.

36. *Issue No. (13).*—This covers the question as to what should be the working hours of the clerks. Their present working hours are 8 hours in the day. Their claim is that it should not be more than 6½ hours a day. The clerks have not made a grievance that they are called at odd hours. In my opinion, the present working hours should not be reduced.

37. *Issue No. (14).*—I now come to the question of leave rules claimed by the clerks through the Employees' Association. At present they are granted one month's leave with pay by the employers. On certain occasions this is even allowed to exceed, but there are no fixed rules governing leave. The claim that has been made by the Employees' Association regarding leave is to the following effect :—

- (a) Casual leave for 15 days in a year.
- (b) Privilege leave for one month for every 11 months' service with facilities to accumulate it up to a maximum of three months ;
- (c) Sick leave on half pay if the employee is not entitled to any Privilege Leave or Casual Leave.

38. This demand is opposed by the employers on the ground that the textile industry cannot afford to grant all this leave without detriment to work and without casting an additional burden over the Industry. I considered the matter in its true perspective and following the award of the Industrial Court, Bombay in Reference No. 43 of 1947 and 17 of 1948 published in the Bombay Gazette, Extraordinary, Part I, dated the 28th of October 1948, Page 4772 at page 4780, I would award the following leave to the clerks :—

- (a) Casual Leave for 15 days in a year.
- (b) Privilege leave of one month in a year i.e., for every completed period of 12 months with full pay and allowances, the said leave to be accumulated upto a total period of three months, but the actual period to be granted to depend on the exigencies of the employers ;
- (c) One month's Sick Leave in each year of service subject to a maximum of 12 months in all during the whole service. Sick Leave can be granted only on a certificate of a registered medical practitioner provided that the Mill may require the applicant to be examined.

ed by its own medical Officer at its expense if it thinks necessary to do so. Sick Leave may not be granted if Privilege Leave is available. Sick Leave shall be granted on half pay.

39. *Issue No. (15).*—The plea that the demands made the claimants, are vague and indefinite and they cannot be granted for reasons specified by the owners of the Mills in their replies has not been pressed before me in arguments. I would therefore answer this issue in the negative.

40. *Issue No. (16).*—This covers the question as to whether the Mills ever remained closed in 1948 on account of bad or insufficient raw material and whether the workers are entitled to any, if so, to what compensation. Standing Order 15 says that it shall be in the discretion

the Mills to stop any machine or machines or close any department or departments wholly or partially on the happening of an emergency, accident, fire, civil commotion, catastrophe or any other event beyond its control for any period or periods without notice, that in the event of such stoppage during working hours, the workmen, affected shall be notified by notices put upon the Notice Board in the Department concerned or at the notice of the Manager as soon as practicable when work will be resumed and whether they are to remain or leave their place of work, that the workmen shall not ordinarily be required to remain for more than two hours after the commencement of the stoppage and that if the period of detention does not exceed one hour the workmen so detained shall not be paid for the period of detention, that the detention exceeds one hour the workmen so detained shall be entitled to receive wages for the whole of the time during which they are detained as a result of the stoppage, that in the case of piece-rate workers, the average daily earnings for the previous month shall be taken to be the daily wage, that no other compensation will be admissible in case of such stoppages and wherever practicable reasonable notice shall be given of resumption of normal work. In the present case, the evidence does not show that work remained closed in 1948 on account of bad or insufficient raw material or on account

anything which was within the control of the Mill owners to rectify. There is no data before this Industrial Tribunal to show the exact time of stoppage and the exact amount of compensation. Moreover if there is shortage of material due to reasons beyond the control of the Mill Owners, they cannot be made responsible for any compensation. This demand must therefore be rejected.

41. This disposes of all the issues arising in the case. Before I conclude this award, I must remind the employees as well as the employers that they owe it more now than ever before to look to the general good and to the advancement of the cause of the country. As it is the bounden duty of the employers to look to the welfare of the workers, it is equally the duty of the workers to realize that they have to work for the common cause, for the advancement of the country and they must unite and narrow down all their differences at the earliest opportunity. The largest interest of the country could be placed by them above their own interest consistently with the principles discussed in this award. The workers must realize that the country demands more at present than ever before harmonious and less discordant relations on their part with their employers. Conditions at present may not permit the employees to realize completely their aspirations as quickly as they desire that they must bear in mind that happy and cordial relations between the employer and the employee and the maximum effort for production are *sine qua non* not only for the progress of the country but for their own progress.

42. I must also acknowledge here the great help and labour which the counsel for the parties have brought to bear upon this complicated matter and for the generous assistance they have given to me throughout this trial.

43. The sum total of the award may therefore be summarised as follows:—

(a) The following increase in Dearness Allowance over the existing scale of Dearness Allowance, which would bring about a proportionate increase in bonus be awarded:—

- (i) For wages from Rs. 1 to Rs. 20 per month an increase of 15 per cent over the existing Dearness Allowance;
- (ii) For wages from Rs. 21 to Rs. 30 per month an increase of 12½ per cent. over the existing Dearness Allowance;
- (iii) For wages from Rs. 31 to Rs. 40 per month an increase of 10 per cent. over the existing Dearness Allowance;
- (iv) For wages from Rs. 40 and above per month an increase of 7½ per cent. over the existing Dearness Allowance.

This will bring about a proportionate increase in the bonus calculated on the basis of the exists at present.

The Mill authorities will exhibit at a conspicuous place on their premises a chart showing the various increase granted hereby *viz.*, the amount awarded as Dearness Allowance and Bonus, showing analytically how it is made up. As this award will be effective from the 11th of March 1949, the Mill authorities shall within a period of three months pay up all the dues in arrears.

(b) The Leave Rules in respect of clerical establishment shall be as follows, and these rules shall be effective, in the circumstances, from 1st January 1950:—

- (a) Casual Leave for 15 days in a year;
- (b) Privilege Leave of one month in a year, *i.e.* for every completed period of 12 months, with full pay and allowances, the said leave to be accumulated upto a total period of three months, but the actual period to be granted to depend on the exigencies of the employers;
- (c) One month's Sick Leave in each year of service, subject to a minimum of 12 months in all during the whole service. Sick Leave can be granted only on a certificate of a registered medical practitioner provided that the Mill may require the applicant to be examined by its own Medical Officer at its expense if it thinks necessary to do so. Sick Leave may not be granted if Privilege Leave is available. Sick Leave shall be granted on half pay.

44. This award be laid before the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-State as provided by Section 15 of the Industrial Disputes Act No. XIV of 1947.

D. N. ROY,

Presiding Officer, Industrial Tribunal.

Dated Ajmer, the 8th February
1950

By order,

A. S. DILAWAN,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
Ajmer.

Ajmer, the 17th February 1950

No. 27849-Adm.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 43 of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912 (II of 1912) as adapted by the Government of India (Adaptation of Indian Laws) Order, 1937, and the Adaptation of Laws Order, 1950, read with the Government of India, late Home Department Notification No. F. 1261

37-Pub. dated the 1st April 1937, the Chief Commissioner makes the following amendment to the rules published with this Administration Notification No. 1106-1385, dated the 9th August 1918, as subsequently amended, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (4) of the said Section 43, namely:—

For the existing rule 10(e) substitute the following:—

“(e) he accepts any office of profit under the Society or receives any honorarium except in cases of refugee Societies where a member shall not vote in matters in which he is personally interested, or.”

By order,

A. S. DHAWAN,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
Ajmer.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

Ajmer, the 14th February 1950

Statement showing the current rates of Agricultural Wages during the fortnight ending 31st January, 1950.

	AJMER Sub-Division	BEAWAR Sub-Division	KEKRI Sub-Division
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I. Field Labourers—			
(a) Men ..	1 0 0 to	1 4 0	1 8 0
(b) Women ..	0 12 0 to	1 0 0	1 4 0
(c) Children ..	0 8 0 to	0 12 0	0 10 0 to
II. Herdsmen—			
(a) Men ..	1 8 0	1 0 0 to	1 2 0
(b) Women ..	1 4 0	0 12 0 to	0 14 0
(c) Children ..	1 0 0	0 8 0 to	0 10 0
III. Other Agri- cultural Labourers—			
(a) Men ..	Do.	1 0 0 to	1 4 0
(b) Women ..	Do.	0 14 0 to	1 0 0
(c) Children ..	Do.	0 10 0 to	0 12 0

C. L. NAGAR,
Agricultural Officer,
Ajmer-Merwara, Ajmer.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS

Delhi, the 13th February 1950

No. F.2(56)|49-R&J.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (6) of section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1898, the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, being satisfied that this measure is necessary to avoid danger to human life, safety and disturbance of public safety, is pleased to direct that the order reproduced below which was passed by the District Magistrate, Delhi, on the 12th October 1949 and extended upto the 11th February 1950 by Chief Commissioner's Notification of even number dated the 10th December, 1949, shall remain in force for a further period of two months with effect from the 12th February 1950.

Order.

Whereas it is necessary for the public security to protect the Willingdon and Palam Airfields and their accessories and whereas some persons including tourists, travellers and other non-residents of the Union of India are likely to take photographs at these Airfields which may be used subsequently to the detriment of the Union of India;

And Whereas in my opinion immediate prevention and speedy remedy is desirable in order to prevent danger to human life or safety;

Now, therefore, I Rameshwar Dayal, District Magistrate, Delhi by virtue of powers conferred by section 114(1)

M585Gof1

Cr. P.C. hereby make a written order directing every person to abstain from possession of a camera or any material for making a sketch, plan, model or other representation in or in the vicinity of the two Airfields and prohibiting the making of any photographs sketch, plan, model or other representation of the two Airfields and their accessories and objects and persons present therein by any person, except under a written permit granted by me or any other officer authorised by me in this behalf.

This order is directed to the public generally when frequenting or visiting the two Airfields and their vicinity.

It shall come into force with immediate effect and will last for two months.

Given under my hand and seal this 12th day of October, 1949.

R. DAYAL,
District Magistrate,
Delhi.

By order,
Y. N. VARMA,
Home Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
Delhi.

Delhi, the 13th February 1950

No. F. 12(46)|49-C.S.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946, as delegated in the Government of India, late Department of Industries and Supplies Notification No. 73(I)-ETA|46, dated the 28th December, 1946, the Chief Commissioner of Delhi is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Delhi Yarn Dealers Licensing Order, 1949 published with his notification No. F.12(46)|49-C.S., dated the 30th August, 1949.

Amendment.

In sub clause (c) of clause 2 of the said Order for the words “Assistant Director of Civil Supplies (General)” the words “Assistant Director of Civil Supplies (Textiles)” shall be substituted.

By order,
L. J. JOHNSON,
Secretary (Rationing) and Civil Supplies
to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

Delhi, the 14th February 1950

No. F.7(215)|47-MLT.I.—Mrs. L. G. White assumed charge of the post of Matron, Hindu Rao Hospital, Delhi on the fore-noon of the 1st day of April 1948.

By order,
K. K. SHARMA,
Secretary (Local Self Government),
to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

Delhi, the 14th February 1950

No. F.7(215)|47-MLT.II.—Miss R. Daniels assumed charge of the post of Nursing Sister, Hindu Rao Hospital, Delhi on the fore-noon of the 1st day of April 1948.

By order,
K. K. SHARMA,
Secretary (Local Self Government),
to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

Delhi, the 14th February 1950

No. F.7(215)|47-MLT.III.—Miss D. Narain Dass assumed charge of the post of Nursing Sister, Hindu Rao

Hospital Delhi on the forenoon of the first day of April, 1948.

By order,

K. K. SHARMA,

Secretary (Local Self Government)
to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

Delhi, the 14th February 1950

No. F.7(215)47-MLT.IV.—Miss S. Fish assumed charge of the post of nursing sister Hindu Rao Hospital, Delhi on the forenoon of the 1st day of August 1948.

By order,

K. K. SHARMA,

Secretary (Local Self Government)
to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

Delhi, the 15th February 1950

No. F.1.(12)49-P&D.—Shri Rameshwar Dayal, I.A.S., assumed charge of the office of the Land and Development Commissioner, Delhi, in addition to his own duties as Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, with effect from the afternoon of 31st January 1950, relieving Shri M.R. Fotdar.

By order,

GOVIND H. SETHI,

Secretary (Development) to the Chief Commissioner,
Delhi.

Delhi, the 16th February 1950

No. F.3(1)50-R&J.—Shri Y. L. Taneja assumed charge of the office of the Additional Sub-ordinate Judge 1st Class, Delhi on the forenoon of the 31st January 1950.

By order

Y. N. VARMA,

Home Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
Delhi.

Delhi, the 16th February 1950

No. F.7(358)49-M.L.T.—Dr. A.T. George E.N.T. Specialist Irwin Hospital New Delhi has been granted fifteen days earned leave with effect from the forenoon of the 9th January, 1950

By order,

K. K. SHARMA,

Secretary (Local Self Government)
to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

Delhi, the 17th February 1950

No. F. 3(1)49-R&J.—With reference to this office Notification No. F.3(1)II49-R&J dated the 7th January 1950 the following is published for information:—

HIGH COURT OF PUNJAB AT SIMLA.

NOTIFICATION

Corrigendum No. 14E/XXI/E 5, dated the 31st January 1950.

For "section 253(3)" appearing in East Punjab High Court Notification No. 185-E/XXI/E 5, dated the 13th December, 1949, substitute "section 253(3)".

By order of the Chief Justice and Judges,

RANJIT RAI,
Registrar.

By order,

Y. N. VARMA,

Home Secretary,
to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

Delhi, the 17th February 1950

No. F. 7(178)49-MLT.—Miss H. Masib has assumed charge of the post of Matron, Silver Jubilee Tuberculosis Hospital, Delhi on the forenoon of the 13th January, 1950, vice Mrs. V. Bailey, who has been reverted to her previous post of Senior Nurse Silver Jubilee Tuberculosis Hospital, Delhi.

By order,

K. K. SHARMA,

Secretary (Local Self Government)
to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

Delhi, the 17th February 1950

No. F.12(159)49-M.L.T.—In pursuance of section 129-A of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, read with the notification of the Government of India in the late Department of Communications No. R. 60, dated the 28th June 1939, the Chief Commissioner of Delhi is pleased to authorise any Police Officer not below the rank of Sub-Inspector to seize and detain a motor vehicle used in contravention of the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 22 or without the permit required by sub-section (1) of section 42 of the said Act or in contravention of any condition of such permit relating to the route on which or the area in which or the purpose for which the vehicle may be received.

2. This office notification No. F. 12(70)43-General dated the 4th October 1943 is cancelled.

By order,

K. K. SHARMA,

Secretary (Local Self Government)
to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

Delhi, the 17th February 1950

No. F. 12(159)49-M.L.T.—Under the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 86 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (IV of 1939) read with the notification of the Government of India in the late Department of Communications No. R. 60 dated the 28th June 1939, the Chief Commissioner of Delhi is pleased to authorise all Magistrates and all Police Officers not below the rank of Head Constables to demand from the owner of a motor vehicle, or in his absence, from the driver or other person in charge of the vehicle, the certificate of registration of the vehicle, and where the vehicle is a transport vehicle, the certificate of fitness referred to in section 38 of the said Act.

This office notification No. F. 12(20)-840-General, dated the 21st March 1940, is cancelled.

By order,

K. K. SHARMA,

Secretary (Local Self Government)
to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

Delhi, the 17th February 1950

No. F. 28(1)50-C.S.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of Sub-Section (1) of Section 4 of the Drugs (Control) Ordinance, 1949, (Ordinance No. XXVI of 1949) the Chief Commissioner of Delhi is pleased to make the following amendment in the schedule appended to his Notification No. F. 28(1)49-C.S. dated the 3rd October, 1949, as subsequently modified

Amendment

Under the Heading "Marting and Harris Ltd, Bombay E. R. Squibb and Sons International Corporation, Incorporated, New York, U.S.A. in column II.

for "Rs. 24.4-0" against the entry "Rubramin (Vitamin B 12) concentrate Box of 5 x 1 cc." substitute Rs. 21.0-0."

By order,

L. J. JOHNSON,

Secretary (Rationing and Civil Supplies)
to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

PROVINCIAL PRESS OFFICER, DELHI.

Catalogue of Books Registered in Delhi Province During the quarter ending 30th September, 1949.

Sl. No.	Name of Book	Language	Name of Author	Name of Publisher	Name of Printer	Edi- tion	No. of copies	Num- ber o page	Price
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CIVICS									
1	Nagrik Gyan ..	Urdu ..	Ram Jiwan ..	S. Garg & Co. ..	Delhi Ptg. Press Delhi ..	I	1,000	74	Rs. 0 10 0
2	Kalke Nagrik Part I	Hindi ..	Nirmal Sarup ..	Gautam Book Depot	P.B.I. Press, Delhi ..	II	37,000	64	0 5 0
3	Do. II ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	II	38,000	84	0 7 0
4	Nagrik Shastera ke Mool Siddhant.	Do. ..	Suraj Bhan Paliwal	Sharda Mandir ..	Arjun Press ..	I	2,000	151	2 0 0
5	Mera Ghach ..	Do. ..	Kashi Nath Trivedi	Indi Mander Prayag ..	Raj Hans Press ..	II	3,000	56	0 8 0
6	Prarambhik Nagrik Shashtra P. II.	Do. ..	Anand Prakash ..	Young Man & Co. ..	Nav Marwari Press ..	I	1,125	313	3 8 0
7	Samaj Vigyan ..	Do. ..	Raja Ram Sharma	L. Kidar Nath Ram Nath Booksellers, Meerut.	Shri Bhanu Ptg. Works	I	10,000	88	0 7 0
COMMERCE									
1	Banking Companies Act.	English	Om Prakash Agarwal	Raj Kamal Publication Ltd. Metropoliton Book Co. Ltd.	Baluja Press ..	I	1,100	238	7 8 0
2	Banking Companies Act (A of 1949).	Do. ..	A. N. Khanna & J. R. Kochhar.	Laws Limited Delhi ..	Yuganter Press ..	I	1,000	viii + 168	7 8 0
3	Harf n Mola ..	Hindi ..	Ganpat Lal Khandelwal.	Dehati Pustak Bhandar.	Roopvani Printing House.	I	1,000	64	0 12 0
4	Tailor Master ..	Do. ..	..	Do. ..	Yagava Press ..	I	1,000	240	2 8 0
EDUCATION									
1	Hindi Sahitya Mala	Hindi ..	Hari Vansh Kochhar	Rashtriya Shiksha Par-kashan.	Nav Jiwan Press ..	III	2,008	244	1 8 0
2	La! Moorgi ..	Do. ..	Bhagat Singh ..	Hem Kunt Press ..	Baluja Press ..	2nd	2,000	24	0 10 0
3	Sukhna ..	Do. ..	Asita Ram Shukl ..	Roshan Book Depot ..	Raghun Press ..	6th	2,000	16	0 2 6
4	Bal Sukha Part I ..	Do. ..	Sant Gokal Chand	M/s. Utter Chand Ka-poor & Sons.	Chandra Press ..	11th	10,000	120	0 10 6
5	Punjabi Middl. Course II.	Punjabi ..	..	M. Gulab Singh & Sons.	Mufid-i-Am Press ..	1st	5,000	301	1 8 0
6	Shishu Hindi Vyakaran.	Hindi ..	Manglanand Gautam	Capital Book Depot ..	Soddharam Press ..	5th	3,100	66	0 6 0
7	Pahali Pustak ..	Do. ..	..	M. Gulab Singh & Sons.	Mufid-i-Am Press ..	32nd	30,000	82	0 3 3
8	Hindi Ki Dusari Pustak.	Do. ..	..	Do. ..	Do. ..	..	20,000	74	0 6 3
9	Hindi Ki Tisri Pustak.	Do. ..	..	Do. ..	Do. ..	23rd	10,000	90	0 9 0
10	English Gramm r & Composition, Book II.	English ..	Har Kishan Dass Beal. Gian Chander Talib.	Thakar Dass & Sons ..	Inderprastha Ptg. Press.	..	6,000	200	1 4 0
11	Matri Bhasha Reader Part IV.	Hindi ..	..	Hindustan Kitab Ghar	Do. ..	9th	5,000	200	1 2 0
12	Sanskrit Praveshika Part I	Sanskrit ..	Daulat Ram ..	Ram Lal Suri & Sons	Do. ..	10th	20,000	73	0 6 3
13	Ideal New Method English Gramm r & Composition Book III.	English	Dr. Harnam Singh	New India Publications, Ambala Cantt.	Baluja Press ..	2nd	3,300	323	2 8 0
14	Miter Labh ..	Punjabi ..	Duni Chand ..	Yogender Pal Khanna and Sons.	Do. ..	1st	2,010	80	1 4 0
15	Hindi Ki Dusri Kitab	Hindi ..	..	Maktaba Jamia ..	Jayyed Elect. Press ..	1st	2,000	116	..
16	Hindi Ki Pehli Kitab	Do. ..	..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1st	3,000	90	..
17	Bal Bilas ..	Hindi ..	..	M. Gulab Singh & Sons	Mufid-i-Am Press ..	..	3,000	18	0 2 0
18	First Punjabi Reader.	Punjabi ..	..	M. Gulab Singh and Sons.	Mufid-i-Am Press ..	..	23,000	68	0 7 7
19	Imperial Reader IV	English	J. L. Wilson ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	..	10,000	160	1 12 0
20	Sairi Pa h Mala ..	Hindi ..	Daya Shaker Sharma	Kitab Ghar, Aligarh	Prakash Printing Works	I	10,000	32	0 5 0
21	Hamara Desh ..	Do.	..	M/S Attar Chand and Sons.	Chandra Printing Press	..	2,000	168	..
22	Bal Khilauna Pt. I	Hindi	Bihari Lal	Youngm n and Co. ..	Yaganter Press ..	2nd	1,000	32	0 3 6
23	Bal Khilauna Pt. II	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	..	1,000	32	0 3 6
24	Best Notes on a Book of English Prose.	English	Hari Ram ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	I	2,000	335	2 8 0
25	Salily Trangini ..	Hindi	Bhaghirath Shastri	Bhaghirath Shastri ..	P. B. I. Press ..	II	6,000	240	3 4 0
26	Second Sanskrit Reader	Sanskrit	..	M. Gulab Singh and Sons.	Do. ..	..	5,000	64	0 5 4
27	Eighth Hindi Reader.	Hindi	..	Do. ..	Do. ..	..	5,000	188	0 14 4
28	Adarsh Hindi Vyakaran.	Hindi	Raghuvir Sharan Agarwal.	M/S Gautam Book Depot.	P. B. I. Press ..	I	2,000	236	2 0 0
29	Bal Path Mala ..	Do.	..	M/S D. R. Sura, Bal-ram Sahni.	Do. ..	III	5,000	118	0 12 0
30	Bal Hindi Reader ..	Do.	Raksha Sondhi	Gu'ab Chand Kapur and Sons.	Do. ..	IV	3,000	184	0 14 11
31	Sanskrit Reader III	Sanskrit	..	M. Gulab Singh and Sons.	Do. ..	..	5,000	80	0 7 0
32	Fifth Punjabi Reader	Gurmukhi	..	Do. ..	Swatantra Press.	I	5,000	242	1 5 0
33	Anokhi Holi	Do.	..	Do. ..	Do. ..	11th	2,000	239	3 0 0
34	Standard English Gramm r and Composition.	English	Pt. Gauri Shankar	Premier Publishing Co.	Swatantra Press.	II	3,000	541	3 12 0
35	Adarsh Nagrik ..	Hindi	Gurbaksh Singh ..	Suri Bros. ..	Vaidio Press ..	..	2,000	71	..
36	Khushal Jiwani ..	Gurmukhi	Do. ..	S. Grubaksh Singh ..	Preet Samk Press ..	..	600	122	2 4 0
37	Zindgi de School chon.	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	I	600	136	2 0 0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
38	Hindu Glories ..	English	h	M/S Attar Chand Kapur and Sons.	Chandra Printing Press	..	2,000	103	Rs. a. p.	
39	Poems in many Moods.	Do.	Lal. Samuel Mathai ..	Premier Publishing Co.	Swantantra Bharat Press.	I	1,000	179	2 8 0	
40	Hindi Vyakaran Rehns.	Hindi	Shri Ghanishyam Dasa.	Bharat Book Depot ..	M. Sen Press	111	1,000	152	1 12 0	
41	Gleaner's Harvest	English	(Compiled by A. Bhattacharya).	Ranjiit Publisher and Printer.	Yuganter Press	I	2,000	220	3 0 0	
42	Lambs Tales from Shakespeare.	Do.	Do.	Sunwar Brothers & Co.	Do.	I	2,000	279	2 4 0	
43	Shahitya Manjari ..	Sanskrit	Romesh Chander ..	Sharda Mandir ..	Vedio Press	13th	4,000	134	1 0 0	
44	Free India Translation II.	English	..	Gupta Book Depot	Nav Jiwan Press	I	3,000	128	1 1 0	
45	Free India Translation Introductory.	Do	..	Do.	Do.	I	4,000	40	0 6 0	
46	Free India Translation Pt. I.	Do.	..	Do.	Do.	I	4,000	80	0 10 0	
47	Free India Translation Pt. III.	Do.	..	Do.	Do.	I	3,000	152	1 4 0	
48	Bal Ramayan ..	Hindi	Mani Ram ..	M/S Sati Bros.	Vaidic Press	3th	2,000	04	0 12 0	
49	Progressive Translation I.	English	..	Youngman & Co. ..	Inder Prastha Ptg. Press.	III	2,200	64	0 9 0	
50	Punjabi Lekh Pt. I-IV.	Punjabi	D. Gopal Singh ..	Punjabi Academy ..	Mufid-i-Am Press	V	2,000	108	4 0 0	
51	Emla Ke Panch Path.	Hindi	Chhotu Ram ..	Ameer Book Depot ..	Roop Vani Press	1st	1,500	72	0 8 6	
52	Bal Ras Mala III ..	Do.	C. R. Dhiman ..	Do.	Do.	1st	1,000	200	1 2 0	
53	Solved V. F. English papers.	English	..	Bhartiya School Book Depot.	Baluja Press	1st	3,000	140	0 14 0	
54	Samaj Vigyan II ..	Hindi	Raja Ram Sharma ..	L. Ram Nath Kidar Nath.	Do.	1st	10,000	128	0 9 0	
55	Exhaustive Notes on Real Achievement.	English	Harri Ram ..	Youngman & Co. ..	Do.	1st	3,200	212	1 14 0	
56	The New Method English Translation.	Do.	Harnam Singh ..	Standard Publication.	Do.	1st	2,200	188	1 6 0	
57	Anuvad Kaumudi Urdu Fifth Reader	Hindi	M. K. Sarker ..	Youngman & Co. ..	Mufid-i-Am Press	1st	2,200	296	3 4 0	
58	Urdu Fifth Reader	Urdu	..	M. Gulab Singh & Son.	..	..	5,000	266	1 6 9
59	Bal Ras Mala II ..	Hindi	Purshotam Lal ..	Amir Book Depot ..	Roop Vani Press	2nd	2,000	136	0 12 0	
60	Pushpa Par of Pradip.	Do.	Vishwa Prakash ..	Vaish Book Depot ..	Inderprastha Ptg. Press	1st	2,000	120	3 0 0	
61	Prem Chand aur Un Ka Sahitya.	Hindi	Manmath Nath "Gupt".	Attar Chand Kapoor & Sons.	Navin Press	1st	2,000	212	2 0 0	
62	Intermediate English Composition and Translation.	English	..	Malhotra Brothers ..	Do.	1st	3,000	318	7 8 0	
63	Prem Chand Vivechana.	Hindi	Indra Nath Madan ..	Raj Kamal Publications.	Do.	1st	2,000	212	3 4 0	
64	Sankipt Saral Hindi Vyakaran.	Do.	Shri Pal Shastri ..	Dayal Bros. Book Depot.	Navjiwan Press	1st	2,000	92	..	
GEOGRAPHY										
1	Geography Alam Part III.	Urdu	Sohan Lal ..	M. Gulab Singh & Sons.	Mufid-i-Am Press	10,000	153	1 5 9
2	Geography East Punjab and Suba Delhi, Kashmir and West Punjab III.	Do.	..	Do.	Do.	..	10,000	182	1 4 0	
3	Geography Alam Part II.	Do.	..	Do.	Do.	..	10,000	136	0 12 8	
4	Geographical Atlas (Asia).	Hindi	Mangat Ram Goyal ..	Youngman & Co. ..	Baluja Press	1st	3,000	64	1 0 0	
5	Bhugol Distt. Gurgaon.	Hindi	..	Uttar Chand Kapur & Sons.	Navin Press	I	3,000	50	0 9 0	
6	A New Geographical Atlas for IV Class.	Do.	Laxami Narayan ..	Roshan Book Depot	Parkash Ptg. Press	22	2,000	44	0 9 0	
7	Atlas Geographi I	Do.	Sohan Lal Sharma ..	M/S Gulab Chand Kapur & Sons.	P.B.I. Press	6th	5,000	52	0 13 0	
8	Bhugol ..	Do.	..	Do.	Oxford & Cambridge Pres.	2nd	10,000	140	1 4 0	
9	Bhugol II ..	Do.	..	Do.	Do.	15th	10,000	208	1 4 0	
10	Geography Alam II	Urdu	Sohan Lal ..	Do.	Mufid-i-Am Press	..	10,000	16	0 12 8	
11	Geography Alam III	Do.	..	Do.	Do.	..	10,000	108	0 18 9	
12	Bhugol ki kopian ka Naikaran (Hindi).	Do.	Laxami Narain ..	Roshan Book Depot ..	Nav Jiwan Press	5th	2,000	32	0 5 0	
SOCIOLOGY										
1	Dil ki Duniya ..	Urdu	Abdul Qadir ..	Master Jagat Singh Prop. Risala Rehnumai-Talim.	Mahboob-ul-Mahtaba Press.	I	500	48	0 8 0	
HEALTH & HYGIENE										
1	Man Ki Mung	Hindi	Om Parkash Gaur ..	Om Parkash Gaur ..	Nav Jiwan Press	1st	1,000	48	0 10 0	
2	Rogon Ka Haava ..	Do.	Narain Datt Chaddha.	Narain Dass Chaddha.	Saddharam Press	1st	2,000	28	0 8 0	
3	Arcana Marg ..	Punjabi	..	M. Gulab Singh & Sons.	Baluja Press	17th	3,000	122	0 9 7	
4	Achook Sadhan Tatha Anubutti Aushadhi.	Hindi	Swami Yoga Nand Saraswati.	S. Yoganand Saraswati	P. B. I. Press	1st	3,000	78	1 0 0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Re. A. P.										
1	Itihas Parichaya ..	Urdu ..	Santosh Kumar Bhatnagar, Dr. Raj Bali Pandey.	M/s S. Garg & Co. Malhotra Bros. Premier Publishing Co.	Delhi Ptg. Works .. Navin Press .. Oxford & Cambridge Press. Musafir Pustakalya .. Do.	2,000 1st 3,000 2nd 3,000 1st 2,200	128 256 162 561	1 2 6 3 8 0		
2	Bharatya Itihas Ki Bhumika.	Hindi ..	Prof. K.C. Sharma	Do.	Do.	1st	3,000	5 0 0		
3	Itihasik Kahanian	Hindi ..	Diwan Chand Shri Ram Tyagi.	Roshan Book Depot	Do.	7th	3,000	120	1 8 0	
4	Bharat Versh Ka Snehri Itihas.	Do. ..	Lakshmi Narain Gupta.	Amir Book Depot	Do.	2nd	2,000	104	1 0 0	
5	Navin Bharat Varsh Ka Itihasik Atlas.	Do. ..	C.M. Kashyap ..	Itihad News and Book Agency, Delhi.	Mahboob-ul-Mataba Press.	1st	1,000	8	0 1 0	
6	Sachchi Itihasik Kahanian.	Do. ..	..	Do.	Do.	1st	1,000	8	0 1 0
7	Nisbat ..	Urdu ..	..	Do.	Do.	1st	1,000	8	0 1 0
8	Mandir ..	Do. ..	..	Do.	Do.	1st	1,000	8	0 1 0
9	Dilagi ..	Do. ..	..	Do.	Do.	1st	1,000	8	0 1 0
10	Bari Bhain ..	Do. ..	..	Do.	Do.	1st	1,000	8	0 1 0
11	Sanehre Din ..	Do. ..	..	Do.	Do.	1st	1,000	8	0 1 0
12	Ziddi ..	Do. ..	..	Do.	Do.	1st	1,000	8	0 1 0
13	Bazar ..	Do. ..	..	Do.	Do.	1st	1,000	8	0 1 0
14	Char Din ..	Do. ..	..	Do.	Do.	1st	1,000	8	0 1 0
15	Tulsi Ke Dohe ..	Do. ..	..	Mahboob-ul-Mataba Press.	Do.	1st	1,000	32	0 6 0
16	Diwana Galib ..	Do. ..	Ahsan ..	Puri Brothers	Farooqi Press	3rd	28	416	5 0 0	
17	Hind and Heart ..	English ..	Irene Mason Harper	Ram Lal Suri & Sons	Roxy Pt. Press	1st	1,000	122	1 8 0	
18	Jalwa-i-Kudrat ..	Urdu ..	Ramesh Chander Aggrawal.	S. Garg & Co.	Delhi Ptg. Works	1st	1,000	96	1 4 0	
19	Bhejan Mala No. 1	Hindi ..	Bhagat Singh ..	Gurudwara Parbandhik Committee.	Baluja Press	1st	2,000	32	0 2 0	
20	Bansi Dhar Ke Tarai.	Urdu ..	Master Bal Ram Kohli.	Gila Ram & Sons	Mahboob-ul-Mataba Press.	1st	1,000	32	0 4 0	
21	Punjab ka Rakta Pat.	Hindi ..	Master Ghaume Singh.	Master Ghaumn Singh	Arjunt Press	I	1,000	16	0 3 0	
22	Rashteriya Gitika Bhale Rao Change Raho.	Do. ..	..	Garg & Company .. Brilhaspati Upadhyaya	P.B.I. Press	I	3,000	96	0 .. 0
23	Shri Hari Krishan Kirtan Bhejanawli.	Do. ..	..	Hindi Mandir Prayag.	Rajhans Press	IV	3,000	46	0 6 0
24	Kirtan Bhejanawli	Do. ..	..	M/S Goyal Bros ..	Vaidic Press	..	2,000	24	0 3 0
25	Suriya Dar Neelwati	Do. ..	Ghasi Ram ..	Do.	Do.	..	2,000	24	0 3 0	
26	Mani Mala ..	Do. ..	Dina Nath Dinesh ..	Manav Dhamaram Kar-yela.	M. Sen Press	I	1,000	16	0 3 0	
27	Prem Sansar ..	Do. ..	Dr. Raghbir Sahai Mathur.	Dohati Pustak Bhandar.	Jamna Printing Press	I	5,000	32	0 4 0	
28	Akhri Paigam ..	Do. ..	..	Cinema Book Depot	Yadav Press	I	1,000	16	0 3 0
29	Lotri ..	Do. ..	..	Do.	Vidya Bhushan Press	I	..	8	0 1 0
30	Takh Kai Gonoi ..	Do. ..	..	Do.	Do.	I	..	8	0 1 0
31	Chetna ..	Do. ..	Babu Ram Paliwal	Do.	Do.	II	..	8	0 1 0	
32	Ekla Chal Re ..	Do. ..	Ude Shankar Bhatt	Raj Kamal Publications.	Navin Press	I	1,000	64	1 8 0	
33	PHILOSOPHY									
1	Towards Self Realisation Part I.	English	Som Nath Trikha ..	Som Nath Trikha ..	Yugantar Press	I	5,000	222	2 0 0	
2	Five Eminent Indians.	English ..	Suraj Bhan ..	L. Moti Ram M. Gulab Singh & Sons.	Baluja Press	III	5,000	112	1 8 0	
3	Hamare Swami ..	Hindi ..	Pt. Champati M.A.	M/S Raj Pal & Sons ..	Prakash Ptg. Press	15th	3,000	66	0 10 0	
4	Razia Sultan ..	Urdu ..	M. Intizam Ullah Sahib.	Naya Kitab Ghar ..	Farooqi Press	I	34	56	0 3 0	
5	Veer Subhash ..	Hindi ..	Satyakam Vidyalankar.	Raj Pal & Sons ..	Yugantar Press	I	4,000	42	0 8 0	
6	Guru Ji ..	Do. ..	Gangadhar Indukar	Shri Ganga Dhar Induskar.	Vijay Press	I	10,000	130	1 0 0	
7	Pattabhi Sita Ramaya.	Do. ..	Shri M. L. Bajaj ..	Rashtriya Sahitya Mandir.	Yugantar Press	I	3,000	32	0 6 0	
8	Sardar Patel ..	Do. ..	H. Sharma ..	Do.	Do.	I	3,000	30	0 6 0	
9	Hamara Jawahar ..	Do. ..	..	Do.	Do.	I	3,000	30	0 6 0
10	Piyara Bapu ..	Do. ..	Anonymous ..	Do.	Do.	I	3,000	32	0 6 0	
	Manav Rattan ..	Do. ..	Satyawati Malik ..	Ranjit Printer and Publishers.	Do.	I	2,000	208	2 0 0	
POLITICAL SCIENCE										
1	Bharatiya Lok Santh kiyon ?	Do. ..	Budh Dev Vidya-lankar.	Bhantiya Lok Santh	Nav Jiwan Press	I	30,000	16	0 4 0	
2	Kashmir ki Kahani	Do. ..	By Prasher ..	Rashtra Nirman Granth Mala.	Indraprastha Press	I	2,000	104	1 0 0	
3	State Development of the	Gurmukhi	Lenin ..	Qaumi Kitab Ghar ..	Preet Sanik Press	I	1,100	32	0 4 0	
4	Development of the	English ..	N. V. Raj Kumar	All India Congress Committee.	Navin Press	I	2,000	148	2 14 0	
5	Congress Constitution.	Do. ..	K. G. Mashruwalla	A. V. Thakker Harijan Sewak Sang.	Udyog shalla Press	I	1,000	8	..	
RELIGION										
1	Islam Tabeed ..	Urdu ..	H. M. Abul Salam ..	Kutab Khana Mas Uddiva.	Mahboob-ul-Mehtaba Press.	III	1,000	80	0 14 0	
2	Majmu-i-Nahu-Mir	Do. ..	M. Isehag Saddiq ..	Kutab Khana-i-Rahimia	Do.	I	1,000	96	..	
3	Ishah-ul-Rasoom ..	Do. ..	M. Ashraf Ali ..	Kutabkhana Ezazia ..	Do.	I	1,000	32	..	
4	Bil Kasidat-ul-Imam illatia,	Do. ..	M. Abdulah Qadri	Sh : Ghulam Mohd & Sons,	Do.	I	1,000	48	0 8 0	
5	Islam Maash-e-Rat	Do. ..	M. Fatizamullah Shababi.	Dini Book Depot ..	Farooqi Press	Ist	12	176	2 4 0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
6	Bal Gita	Urdu	Roshan Lal M.A.	Roshan Lal, M.A.	Jayyed Elect. Press	1st	5,000	76	Rs. A. P. 0 8 0	
7	Namaz Mukamal	Do.	..	Adara Tabligh-ul-Islam.	Mahboob-ul-Mataba Press	1st	1,000	32	..	
8	Sirat Rasul Maqbal	Do.	M. Atique Ahmad Saddiqi.	Madir Kutab Khana Rahimia, Devband.	Do.	1st	1,000	144	1 0 0	
9	Dokaz Ka Khatka	Do.	M. Ahmad Said	Dini Book Depot	Do.	VIII	1,000	240	2 4 0	
10	Islamni Talmi Part III.	Do.	M. Kifayat-Ullah	Masaudia Book Depot	Do.	1st	..	304	2 0 0	
11	Carab Gita	Do.	Gela Ram	Gela Ram & Sons	Do.	1st	1,000	16	0 2 0	
12	Shri Mad Bhagwat Gita with Krishna Chritra.	Do.	Gobind Ram	Do.	Do.	1st	1,220	272	1 4 0	
13	Mahabharat Katha II.	Hindi	Shri C. Rajgopalacharya.	Sasta Sahitya Mandal	Delhi Press	..	2,000	264	3 0 0	
14	Swanubhava Darsh	Do.	Suraj Singh	Mahila Samaj	Aklank Press	1st	1,000	178	Free.	
15	Saloonas Poojan and Raksha Bandhan.	Do.	..	Raj Krishan Jain	Do.	1st	2,000	16	0 2 0	
16	Makhan Jain Bhaj-nawali Part I.	Do.	Makhan Lal	Shri Makhan Lal Jain	Do.	5th	2,000	64	0 8 0	
17	Makhan Jain Bhaj-nawali Part II.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	5th	2,000	64	0 8 0	
18	Geeta Addhyayan..	Do.	..	Manav Dharam Karyalaya.	Jamna Press	2nd	2,000	208	1 8 0	
19	Sant Niimankari	Gurmukhi	Santokh Singh	S. Pearsa Singh Data	M. Son Press	1st	500	64	0 8 0	
20	Sant Samagam II	Hindi	Unknown	Manav Dharam Karyalaya.	Jamna Press	1st	2,000	350	2 8 0	
21	Siddh Chakra Tidhan	Do.	Baldev Singh Jain	Raguvir Singh Jain	Aklank Press	1st	1,000	243	Free.	
22	Shri Bhagwat Gita	Do.	Satyayanand Saraswati	Swami Satyanand Ji Maharaj Saraswati.	Swatantra Bharat Press	1949	3,000	360	1 0 0	
23	Pakhwara	Do.	..	Shri Jain Instri Samaj	Ram Ptg. Works	1st	1,000	24	..	
24	Bhagwat Gita & Modern Life.	English	K. M. Munshi	Rejkamal Publications	Navin Press	2nd	1,200	224	4 0 0	
25	Jinat Ki Kunji	Urdu	..	Deni Book Depot	Mahboob-ul-Mataba Press	1st	1,000	360	3 4 0	
26	Sundela Kanda	Hindi	Sadhu Ram, M.A.	Kala Mandir	Shri Bhanu Ptg. Works	..	1,000	116	2 8 0	
FICTION										
1	Sevana Ke Ruhain	Urdu	Azim Beg "Chugh-tai".	Saqi Book Depot	Mahboob-ul-Mataba Press	2nd	1,000	52	0 8 0	
2	Tota Mena	Do.	Shiv Nath Rai "Taskreen".	Punjabi Pustak Bhandar.	Do.	1st	1,000	24	0 4 0	
3	Chal aur Tham	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1st	1,000	24	0 4 0	
4	Anokhi Chhatri	Do.	Mohd Shafiq Din	Azad Kitab Ghar	Delhi Ptg. Works	1st	1,000	40	0 5 0	
5	Pap Ki Nao	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1st	1,000	32	0 5 0	
6	Delhi Ke Ayash	Do.	Zahur-ul-Hassan	Ratan & Co.	Kamal Press	1st	..	175	1 0 0	
7	Ruh-i-zarafut	Do.	..	Mahboob-ul-Mataba Press.	Mahboob-ul-Mataba Press	4th	1,000	176	2 0 0	
8	Zamider	Hindi	Indra Vachaspati	Vijay Pustak Bhandar	Arjun Press	1st	1,000	161	2 0 0	
9	Fiji Golpika	Do.	Gyani Dass	Tara Press, Nasim Fiji	Do.	2nd	1,000	84	3 0 0	
10	Vaishali Ki Nagar Vadhu.	Do.	Acharya Chaturson	J. S. Sant Singh & Sons	Inder Prastha Ptg. Press.	..	3,300	480	..	
11	Sput	Do.	Shakuntala Aggrawal	Raj Hans Publications	Raj Hans Press	1st	1,000	132	2 0 0	
12	Aj Ki Pratinidhi Kahanayen.	Do.	Kiran Chada Sharen	S. Chand & Co.	Swatantra Bharat Press	2nd	5,000	188	2 0 0	
13	Vaivaswat Manu aur Shraddha.	Do.	Mulk Raj Sharma	Sharma Sahitya Bhandar.	Yuganter Press	..	2,000	216	3 4 0	
14	Chinni Ki Anguthi	Urdu	Azim Beg "Chugh-tai".	Saqi Book Depot	Mahboob-ul-Mataba Press	..	1,000	55	0 8 0	
15	Chhota Raj Kumar	Do.	Shiv Nath Rai "Taskreen".	Punjabi Pustak Bhandar.	Do.	1st	1,000	16	0 4 0	
16	Kanjus Makhi Chus with Raj Jumauli & Guala.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1st	1,000	24	0 4 0	
17	Lopa Mudra	Hindi	K. M. Munshi	Raj Kamal Publications	Navin Press	..	1st	2,000	340	5 0 0
MEDICINES										
1	Price List	Hindi	..	Shree Sat Narain	Baluja Press	1st	2,000	14	..	
2	Pocket Pharmacopedia	Urdu	Mohd Qaseem-ul-Din.	H. H. Qasime-uddin Khatauti.	Mahboob-ul-Mataba Barqi Press.	1st	1,000	328	5 0 0	
INDUSTRY.										
1	Cottage Industry	English & Hindi.	..	A. Dewan Chand	Baluja Press	..	Reprint.	1,000	70	1 8 0
2	The Indian Institute of Metals.	English	..	Dara Pantri	Do.	1st	500	328	..	
MUSIC										
1	Suhagi	Hindi	..	Cinema Book Depot	Vidya Bhushan Press	1st	Not written	8	0 1 0	
2	Char Din	Do.	..	Do.	Do.	1st	"	8	0 1 0	
3	Mela	Do.	..	Do.	Do.	1st	"	8	0 1 0	
4	Andaz	Do.	..	Do.	Do.	2nd	"	8	0 1 0	
5	Shaheed	Do.	..	Do.	Do.	1st	"	8	0 1 0	
6	Annyai	Do.	..	Do.	Do.	1st	"	8	0 1 0	
7	Sunhare Din	Do.	..	Do.	Do.	1st	"	8	0 1 0	
8	Ziddi	Do.	..	Do.	Do.	1st	"	8	0 1 0	
9	Sanvria	Do.	..	Do.	Do.	1st	"	8	0 1 0	
10	Anokhi Ada	Do.	..	Do.	Do.	1st	"	8	0 1 0	
11	Bari Behan	Do.	..	Do.	Do.	1st	"	8	0 1 0	
12	Shahnai	Do.	..	Do.	Do.	1st	"	8	0 1 0	
13	Bazar	Do.	..	Do.	Do.	1st	"	8	0 1 0	
14	Aiya	Do.	..	Do.	Do.	1st	"	8	0 1 0	
15	Kiamat	Do.	..	Do.	Do.	1st	Not known	8	0 1 0	
16	Apna Desh	Do.	..	Do.	Do.	1st	Do.	8	0 1 0	
17	Sawan Bhadon	Do.	..	Do.	Do.	1st	Do.	8	0 1 0	